密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday July 19th 1919

The Ratepayers' Meeting—Observations
By T. R. Jernigan

Cause of China's Defeat at the Peace Conference

By Liang Chi-chao
(Written at Paris, France)

Possibilities of China's Cotton Industry
By Y. L. Chang

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Vol. IX No. 7

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(*Continued from issue of July 12.*)

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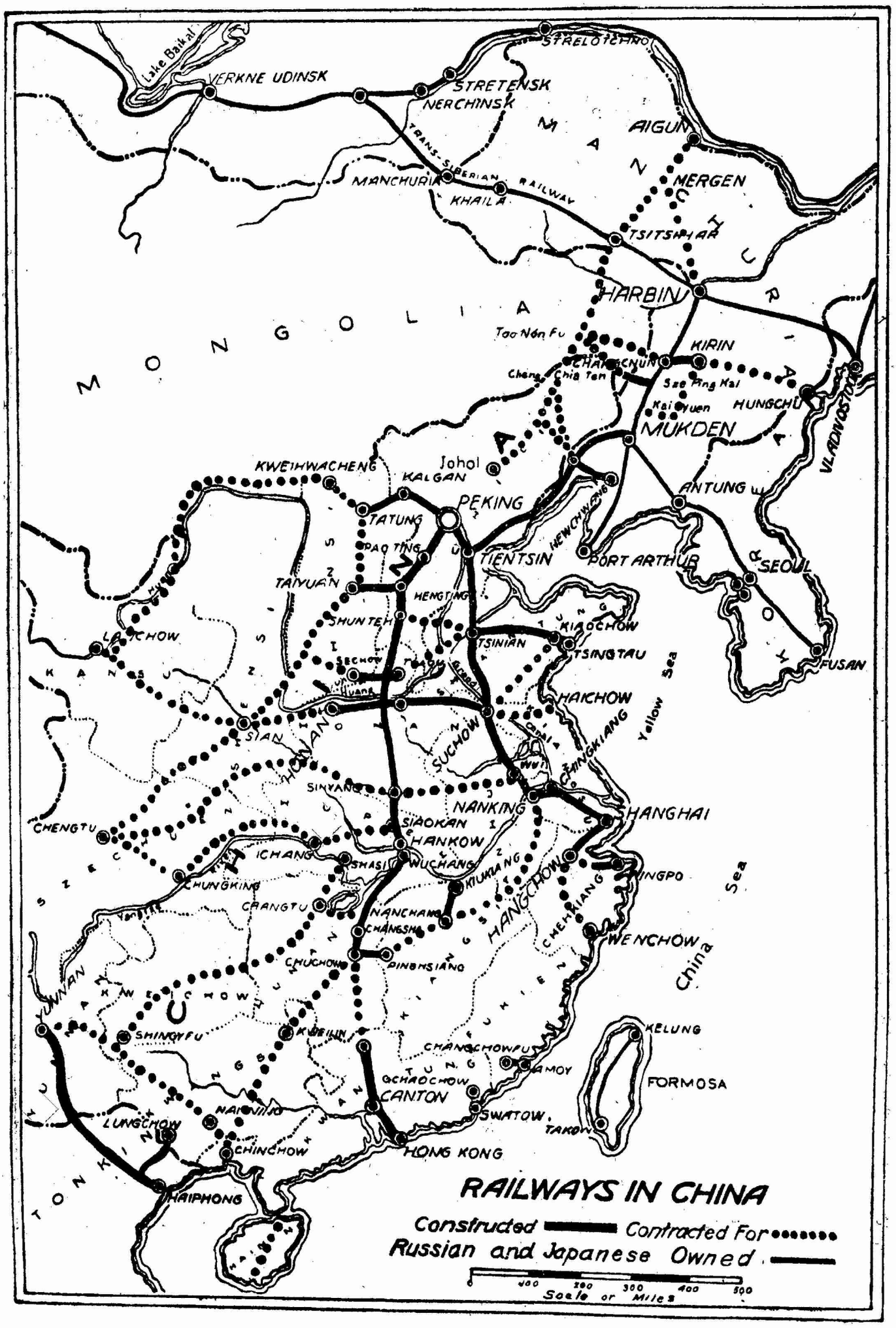
No. 68—General Hide & Skin Corporation, 59 Frankfort Street, New York, cable address, "Genhideco-New York," desires to get in touch with reliable exporters in Shanghai and Hankow, of hides and skins.

(*To be Continued*)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MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT has been reported upon pretty good authority that the man responsible for manipulating the Japanese vote in the recent Municipal election, was the present Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. E. C. Pearce! If this is untrue, we hereby offer Mr. Pearce our sincere apologies, but if it is true, then we desire to put the following questions to Mr. Pearce:

In instructing the Japanese officials of Shanghai to "get out their gang" for the municipal election in order that a reactionary bye-law providing for the licensing and muzzling of the foreign and Chinese press of this city, might be passed, are you expressing your own private, political and business opinions or is this an expression of the true sentiments of a small section of the British community and a very small section of the American Community toward the liberal American, British and Chinese elements here. In other words, is it true that in order to defeat a liberal American and also British sentiment, that you are willing to make a combination with the Japanese interests in this port that are always ready to stifle liberalism in China or elsewhere? In Peking, the Chinese militarists, in order to save their own reactionary skins, have made a connection with the militarists of Japan in order that liberal thought and liberal development of China may be retarded and suppressed. Are you willing to openly come out and say that your attitude on this question represents the attitude of a small section of your own community—in short that you are willing to league yourself with the Japanese or any other reactionary or predatory elements in China rather than permit liberal-minded Americans and liberal-minded Britons and liberal-minded Chinese to have a voice in the management of this important trade and intellectual center of China?

THERE is no publication in China that has printed more arguments during the last two or three years on the vital necessity of American and British cooperation with China in the achievement of better conditions in Asia than this REVIEW. We believe that the expressions on this subject by both Americans and Britons that have been made since the beginning of the war are sincere. But we do know that the greatest obstacle to the development of that necessary cooperation, is the obstacle displayed by Mr. Pearce and those he represented in the last Municipal election. This attitude on the part of Mr. Pearce and his associates is not only an obstacle to American-British cooperation with China, but it is the greatest possible obstacle to the future development of American and British trade in China and to the introduction of liberal American and British thought and ideas and institutions into the future development of the Republic of China. If Mr. Pearce had any method of knowing the real sentiment of the people of China, he would have very serious misgivings as to the effect of this policy in China. Good Will is a very necessary adjunct to the development of trade. Mr. Pearce and his associates and advisers are deliberately throwing that trade to the winds. They are defeating the aims and intentions and ideals of the British and American people at home and are deliberately scuttling the great trade interests and Good Will which have been built up in China in the past. China has changed and is no longer the country it was when Mr. Pearce first came to China many years ago. The mailed fist of reaction has no status in China to-day. Japan is suffering to-day for her misdeeds in China and her suffering will grow unless there is a change. Admiral Rogers of the U. S. Pacific Fleet in his address before the annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, said that the time is well past when we may treat the people of Asia as inferiors, or words to this effect. Mr. Pearce's statement that an American or Briton should *act and vote* differently here than he would were he at home, is a most dangerous kind of doctrine. On the contrary Americans and Britons should be all the more ready to express the better phases of their home life and training and ideals out here, because these elements are many times more necessary here than they are at home where the battles have already been won.

SO to this end and in the best possible spirit of cooperation we ask of Mr. Pearce an answer to these questions. In his address advocating the measure that if approved by the Consular Body will result in the stifling of liberal thought and expression in Shanghai—and also in China for the Chinese bureaucrats outside of Shanghai also want this measure—the Chairman of the Municipal Council stated that the recent disturbance in Shanghai had shown the necessity for the Council having greater power over the press. The recent disturbance in Shanghai was probably the most encouraging sign of liberal thought and development in China's recent history. It was so strong that it had its effect upon the Peking government and probably will result in important changes for the good of this country. The agitation was caused by the Chinese students who have learned to read books and to think. We consider patriotism to be the expression of our minds and hearts toward our country; our devotion toward the welfare of our country. If this agitation of Chinese students and merchants wasn't real patriotism toward their country, then we are sadly ignorant as to the meaning of the term. Is this what Mr. Pearce desires to suppress and stop? Is he willing to league himself with the Japanese and other reactionaries, in order that this spirit may be stopped?

JAPANESE military officers have established a powerful wireless station at Kungchuling, Fengtien. The station is now constantly communicating with the Japanese stations at Manchuli, Dairen, Port Arthur, Tsingtao, Shantung and Tokio. It can send as well as receive wireless messages. The mast was constructed in February and March, and in April small wooden cottages were built around the station and sixty Japanese soldiers were posted there for its protection and to keep too curious Chinese away. Recently the wooden cottages were torn down and brick ones were built in their place. There is every indication that this station will remain permanently, although the Japanese General Staff of the Kwantung government several months ago sent a telegram to the military governor of Fengtien, General Chang Tso-ling, through one of his Japanese advisers, asking for permission to erect a wireless mast at Kungchuling to communicate with Liangyuan, and maintain it for ten days only in order to give a class of wireless students an opportunity to experiment with wireless telegraphy. This permission was granted by Military Governor Chang. Afterwards, instead of building a temporary mast, the Japanese authorities erected a powerful wireless station capable of communicating as far as Shantung and Tokio. When the police tried to interfere, they said that they had the permission of the Chinese military governor. The Ministry of Communications, after having learned of the existence of the wireless station in Chinese territory without China's permission, at once telegraphed to General Chang Tso-ling, urging him to open negotiations with the Japanese authorities for its removal. General Chang was surprised to learn for the first time that there was a Japanese wireless

station in his territory. Whether General Chang's surprise was affected or genuine, it is difficult to say, knowing as the Chinese do that he has been on rather too intimate terms with the Japanese. Upon the receipt of the telegram from the Ministry of Communications, he ordered the Taoyin at Shaochang to investigate the matter. The result of the investigation has been already summarized elsewhere. This case adds another proof for those who desire "proof" of Japanese underhand aggression in China.

RELIABLE reports from Japan show that there is no improvement in the critical rice situation. It is said that the amount of wages received by policemen and soldiers in Japan is not sufficient to buy rice for their families. The price of rice is rising. As a result Bolshevism is raising its head across the Yellow Sea. The recent wholesale arrest of more than thirty would-be bomb-throwers who were found everywhere from Dairen to Tokio is a clear indication of this. Small relief may be expected from the importation of Chinese rice to ease the situation. Chinese rice dealers, according to the press, have had small desire to trade with the Japanese, excusing themselves for their refusal to sell rice to Japan by stating that if they export rice, its price would rise in China, and that the Chinese people who have already been suffering enough should be spared additional suffering. The Chinese Chambers of Commerce have been associating themselves with the movement initiated by the Tientsin Chamber to do all they could to prevent the export of rice from China during the next few months. Action has been taken to secure permission from the government to exercise control over treacherous merchants by the Chambers of Commerce. The sale of more than 400,000 piculs of rice to a Japanese firm towards the end of last month has compelled the Chambers to take this action. At a meeting of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce held last week, several members read letters which they had received giving information about the breaking by some merchants of their promise to refrain from selling rice to China's neighbor. In spite of the critical economic situation, and notwithstanding the inability of the people to continue bearing the heavy burden of taxation, the next fiscal year estimates for Japan's War Office, according to a telegram from Tokio, total Yen 250,000,000, showing a 50 per cent increase over the present fiscal year. There can be no better barometer of Japan's attitude towards the future peace in the Far East than this increase. She is arming herself to the teeth with the object of creating a world empire—a dream which Germany once dreamed—by first conquering China. The award of Kiaochow to her by the peace conference at Paris owing to her powerful army and still more powerful navy, must have convinced her statesmen that might remains right and that an armed rascal is the dread of the whole society in which he lives even if there is law to control him and a prison to keep him in. Japan's increase of armaments however impresses students of Oriental politics as the last desperate attempt to sidetrack the attention of the Japanese people from a hungry stomach to the conquest of China and thus to postpone the revolution which is already overdue. Whether this strategy will be successful remains to be seen during the next few months or possibly during the next few years.

"YOU may want to know how it is that it takes two long years to carry on that fight and we have not yet won a victory. Gentlemen, let me tell you. We have not won a victory as yet. We are sure of victory, but for the time being we have not yet been able to win that victory because the militarists in China to-day, and for the past two years, have been assisted, instigated, abetted and helped by the militarists of another country. The militarists of another country recognized that a strong and united Republic of China will be a hindrance to their most ambitious program, which I have no time to describe to you this afternoon. If China had been left alone to fight it out, I am perfectly confident that those of us who stand for constitutionalism and for democracy, must have won the same kind of victory that you have

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won on the battlefields of Europe. Gentlemen, in China we are fighting to have a Republic and nothing else. We want to join you in your program to make this world safe for democracy!"

The foregoing quotation is from an address delivered on June 4 by Mr. David Z. T. Yui, of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., before the Merchants' Association of New York. The other speaker at the meeting was Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, of the National City Bank, who had just returned from a trip in Europe. The meeting was attended by more than 1,400 of the leading business men of the American metropolis, and Mr. Yui's address was frequently applauded, especially his explanation as to how China had raised G. $1,300,000 for the United War Work Campaign, when China had been asked for only G. $100,000. In closing his address, Mr. Yui made the following significant remark:

"Gentlemen, are you afraid—are you afraid of the moral awakening of four hundred million Chinese people? I am sure you are not! But there are some people who are afraid of it, and who are obstructing it!"

Observations

AN editorial in the Tokio *Asahi* demands that the press law of Japan be reformed. The present Prime Minister of Japan is the first who ever filled that office and did not come from the official or higher classes. Mr. Hara comes direct from the people and has none of the clannish antecedents to recommend or give him prominence. His appointment is accepted as an evidence of the growth of liberalism in Japan and a free press is the most influential agency in promoting liberalism. The *Asahi* of Japan says that the press law of Japan has about forty articles, every one of which is defective, and the most important of these defects is that the freedom of speech, which is guaranteed by the Japanese constitution, is destroyed. The press law authorizes the Home Minister, writes the *Asahi*, to prohibit the sale of newspapers and confiscate them for the vague reason of "disturbing peace and order," and the newspapers have no means of getting redress for a wrong decision. The press regulations as they now stand in the Japanese law code are similar to the press regulations of Germany, Austria and Russia, but even in the countries named the newspapers were enabled to appeal to the law courts against the unjust action taken. There is also a provision in the Japanese press law which provides for the suppression of newspapers, and thus proving that freedom of speech does not at present exist in Japan. What Mr. Hara intends to do to liberalize public sentiment in his country is a question he has not yet answered. Had the Prime Minister been present at the last Shanghai Ratepayers' Meeting he would have had an object lesson of the sentiment on the subject of the Japanese residing in Shanghai. There was submitted at the meeting, by the Municipal Council, a resolution investing the Council with power over newspapers the same as possessed by the Home Minister. It has heretofore been the custom of the Ratepayers in Shanghai that when they entered their House for a deliberation and decision on questions of public policy, there was no organization on the part of any one nationality to secure the result it desired. The different nationalities composing the Ratepayers have, invariably voted, each member as if thinking for himself, and probably there was never heretofore a body composed of more free thinkers. But the old and honored custom of free and independent thought and voting was broken into at the last meeting of the Ratepayers. For the first time in the history of Shanghai's parliament more than one hundred and thirty voters, of the same nationality, voted in solid order and as a unit. That nationality was Japanese and the vote given as a unit presents a proposition of

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many bearings. One of the more serious bearings is, that if a nationality desires to vote according to pre-arrangement as a unit, and if the nationality so influenced and voting should have the largest number of voters, it would then be able to say how Shanghai must be governed. It was related that when Charlemagne looked out of his palace window and saw a strangely constructed boat, floating in the River Seine, he asked where it came from, and upon receiving the answer that it was a Norseman, the Emperor turned away with the remark that it boded no good to his country. The Japanese have entered the Parliament House in Shanghai in an organized form wholly at variance with the traditions of the place and what it bodes will not be long in developing.

IT is reported that a Mr. R. Nagai of Japan was recently in Shanghai and made a speech to the members of the Japanese clubs as regards opinions he formed during his visit to America and the peace conference. Mr. Nagai is said to be a former Professor of the Waseda University and once hailing from that classic shade it was a reasonable expectation that he would speak temporately and intelligently, but his speech as published did not fulfil expectations in either respect. The professor appears to have been anxious for his exclusively Japanese audience to believe that he was qualified to speak on the subjects he had selected, and after stating that he had just spent nine months in America and at the peace conference in study of the policy of the American government and the aims and purposes of the conference he then proceeds to speak on such important subjects. Mr. Nagai delivered himself as more concerned about the American policy, and could see nothing in it that was not all grasping and threatening to the peace of the world. He even referred to this policy as vicious and intriguing and meriting to be carefully watched. What Mr. Nagai expressed as his opinion, after the limited time he allowed for study, is quite a matter of indifference, but when a speech unfriendly in tone, and intended to be, towards America, receives the unstinted approval of an audience supposed to be the better class of Japanese at Shanghai, there is no cause for alarm, though there is cause for inquiry into the reason behind it. The newspapers in China, under Japanese control, have long ago been publishing statements, with reference to America, similar in viciousness to the statements uttered by Mr. Nagai, in his speech, and judging from the press of Japan, a propaganda of ill feeling against whatever is connected with America looks to be well under

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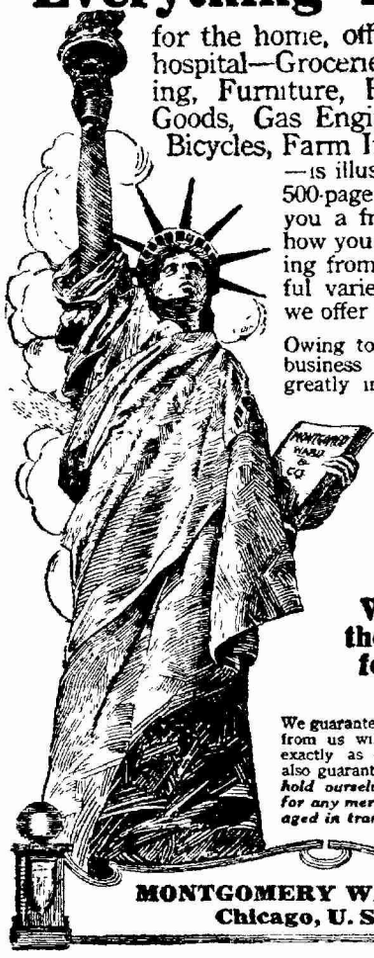

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way. There is a treaty of friendship between America and Japan and so long as the treaty remains in force Americans will respect its provisions, but they will know what to do in the event there is no treaty and they will have no doubt of the consequences. Now that the Municipal Council of Shanghai has asked the Ratepayers to give it control over the newspapers of the International Settlement, and the control was given by the vote of the Japanese Ratepayers, it will be in order to begin the reforming of the press by making a precedent of the Japanese newspapers which are such adepts in scurrility and abuse. Japan has undoubtedly made great progress since she emerged from clannish government, but it is not admitted that any one has been produced in that country who can analize American policy, after a study of nine months only, or who possesses the spirit of prophecy to foretell what America may do in the future. It is certain that American history does not warrant Mr. Nagai to come to Shanghai for the ostensible purpose of stirring bad feelings between the American and Japanese residents of the city, and it should be surprising that he receives the approval of his countrymen. And all of this lying villification is preached by the former professor in the presence of the Japanese flag.

WHEN the Manchester University conferred on Gen. Smuts the degree of Doctor of Laws the General made a speech in which he referred to the British Empire as a League of Nations, and that during the war this particular League "fought not only for victory but for ideals and principles which we intended to see triumphant." So much of General Smut's speech was all right, but it seems strange that on such an occasion he should think it necessary or even proper to refer to America in these words: "No country had emerged from the war so fat and rich as America, with her tremendous resources, and it was for the Empire (British) to see those resources used to the best advantage to benefit Europe." The General is not only indiscreet but blunders inexcusably when he talks in such a tone about America. If that country has emerged from the war fat and rich the facts do not show it, and what has Gen. Smuts to do with it anyhow? Does he really mean that the British Empire proposes to undertake to administer the assets of the American government, and why not America make money if the opportunity offered! No one should know better than Gen. Smuts that without American resources the Allied Cause would have been gravely imperilled, and that those resources were freely opened and drawn upon by the adherents of the cause. The degree of Doctor of Laws appears to have unbalanced the General, but before any nation or probable combination thought of ordering how American affairs were to be directed and how American money was to be expended the proposition would grow in seriousness the more considered, and then Gen. Smuts might not care to solve it.

IT has been observed that in his speech at the Manchester University, acknowledging the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred by the University, General Smuts proposed that the tremendous resources of the United States should be employed for the benefit of Europe, and now Marshal Haig follows in a speech claiming that the Great War was won by the British Army. It would seem that these two distinguished generals, and worthy of all praise, need to be counseled in the preparation of their speeches, as the way they are talking shows an indifference to international good feelings. The American government is capable of determining how the resources of the United States shall be applied, and there is no doubt that a large part of such resources have already been used to relieve the distress of Europe, but General Smuts had nothing to do with it. To-day America is feeding four million children in the Balkan Section of Europe and there are many other similar good deeds to the credit of that country in every land. There is no necessity

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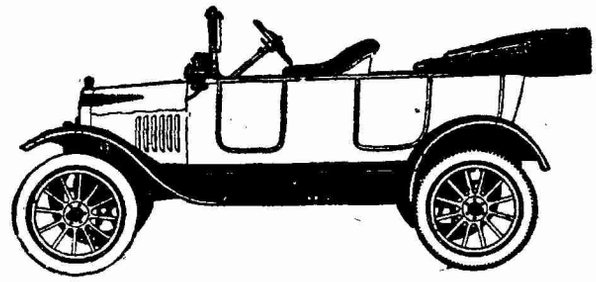

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Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October first, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20, only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23rd, 1919, and closes January 30th, 1920; the second semester opens February 3rd, and closes June 16th, 1920.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9th to 13th and August 25th, to 29th, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers.

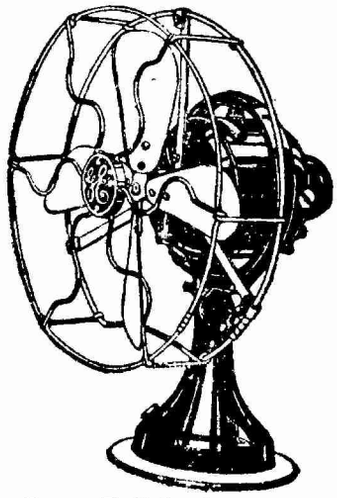
Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean,
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

09-284

to state that Americans are liberal minded and responsive to human needs at all times. During the war, which Marshal Haig is reported as saying was won by England, Americans were on the battlefields of France in as large numbers as the English, and the heroic resistance of the French is imperishable. It is in bad form for any one of the associated nations in the Allied Cause to claim all the credit for winning the war, when there is no question that if all had not pulled together with their full strength the result might have been a German success. The statement attributed to Marshal Haig will be hardly received with an agreeable feeling by those who have read the official reports of the war and the authentic comments thereon. The reports and comments do not sustain the Marshal, and he must have gotten hold of a glass of adulterated "Haig whisky" about the time he was preparing to make his speech. The writer has no knowledge of warfare, except acquired from reading, but, as five members closely united in blood with his family were facing the Germans on the battle lines, he has naturally read on the subject in all its bearings, and has come across no facts indicating that any particular nation opposed to Germany has the authority to assert that it alone defeated Germany.

THE American government was not only fortunate in having made money, but was willing to supply the need of its associates in the Allied Cause, and did supply that need to the amount of about twelve billion dollars. But the government was not content to loan money to its friends, but went to their relief on its own responsibility and in money to the amount of twenty billion dollars. It declared war against the common enemy, Germany, and within eighteen months after the declaration it had more than a million of soldiers on the battlefields of France, although every soldier had to be transported over five thousand miles. Those soldiers who crossed the ocean to help France and England conquer Germany were in no sense trained for battles, but at once took their places in the battle lines and showed a chivalry and courage not surpassed by the soldiers of any other nationality. In the battle of the Argonne Woods, Gen. Pershing commanded an American army ten times larger than the army commanded by Lee at Gettysberg, arranged their battle lines without a mistake, and forced the Germans to retreat day after day from their strongest positions, until the armistice was asked for and granted. At the battle of Cambrai the 27th and 30th American divisions were with the British Army, commanded by Marshal Haig, and were the first to break through the Hindenburg line, receiving the praise of Marshal Haig himself. At the same time there were other American divisions fighting side by side with the French,



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and when the Armistice was proclaimed the Germans had lost every commanding position, being driven out into the plain where they had no protection from the fire of American guns.

A TREATY of the peace like the award of arbitrators seldom satisfies anyone, and the treaty with Germany, and the League of Nations Covenant which it contains, have not escaped the customary dissatisfaction. It was the opinion of some that it would have been advisable to have put aside the war and its consequences and to move on a new basis for the future. There were others who believed that conditions would be unsafe if Germany was not held to the strictest accountability for the needless war which she waged without regard for law or humanity. And there are a certain class of people in Europe who are not disposed to forego "old fashioned advantages" for new ideas in which they see no advantages. The Germans are, of course, dissatisfied with the results of the war, the treaty and all, but the treaty is by no means an inactive document. And the reparations it provides for are of a substantial nature with the proper machinery to enforce them. The treaty leaves no doubt as to the reparations Germany is required to make and there is a commission providing for the taking of the inventory of the estate of Germany, and which is a body unprecedented in all history, in order to ascertain the value of German property and the amount she is capable of paying. The lesson plainly taught in the document is that when a nation embarks in a war as did Germany, and sustains an ignominious defeat, there are not going to be many sympathizers. Whatever may be said of the treaty it is the severest in terms ever written, and not too severe as a merited punishment of the intentions and purposes of the German nation and its rulers.

THE readers of history need not be told that President Wilson is not the original author of the idea of the League of Nations nor should one who reads the newspapers be informed that it was the President that introduced the idea at the peace conference and whose insistence caused it to be incorporated in the Treaty of Peace. It is evident that if the President had not attended the conference in person the League of Nations would not have been made a part of the treaty, and because it meant that the "old fashioned advantages" would no longer be the custom of Europe. The covenant is now a part of the treaty, and one of its principal prohibitions is that there are to be no more secret arrangements for the appropriation of another's property by force or otherwise. The league standing alone and outside of the treaty would probably fail in the handling of international relations, but with the machinery to be worked in connection it will have the chance to begin and grow. At least the league foreshadows certain great moral advantages which cannot be overlooked, and one is, that if a nation should start an unprovoked war it would be held accountable for the guilt by all the united influence of the signatories of the league. In the interest of the international peace and the good fellowship of nations and the principles here indicated it is as strong a guarantee as could be written in a covenant. At any rate the League of Nations is a part of the Treaty of Peace and was put there by the statesmanship of President Wilson. There is no need to be blinded by partisanship and deny a merit justly due.

THERE is a reference in the League of Nations to the Monroe Doctrine in the words that "nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arrangement or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace." At least for a hundred years the most eminent publicists have not been prepared to describe and define the Monroe Doctrine, though the American government has known what it meant and how to practically apply it. But the words "regional understanding" looks like the attempt

of an ingenious diplomat to exclude the doctrine from the league. Mr. Taft said that the chief reason for not referring to the Monroe Doctrine at all in the league was the difficulty of describing it, and the peace conference has very nimbly avoided the difficulty. The phrase "regional understanding" is vague and inexact, but whatever it means, the American people can find the satisfaction in the fact that the magic words "Monroe Doctrine" are now written in a great document to which all the leading nations of the world affix their names. There is another covenant in the league which would seem to affirm the Monroe Doctrine in two ways. In Article X the members of the league are pledged "to respect and preserve against internal aggression the territorial existence and political independence of all members of the league." All the North and South American States, excepting Mexico, Costa Rico and San Domingo being members of the league their present territories, institutions and political divisions are under league protection from all aggression, while the Monroe Doctrine provides a special safeguard against danger from overseas. The policy of Mexico will not prevent the application of the Monroe Doctrine to that country, and it is hoped that her pro-Germanism and insulting rebuffs to the friendly approaches of the United States, will soon receive proper attention. And now however the world will benefit by the League of Nations, it is an eloquent disclosure, in its final form, of the position and influence which the United States at present holds among the nations of the world. The peace committee at Paris has practically accepted every amendment to the league which was demanded by the American delegates and at the same time neglected practically all other amendments offered by other nations. It is a document cast into shape by the eminent jurist at Paris, and it will hardly be doubted that the debates in the American Senate and on the platform during the past year are in a great measure responsible for the amended document. No treaty into which the President might enter would be a binding treaty until approved by the Senate, and the Senate has the Constitutional right to express its opinion as to what a treaty should mean. The discussion on the subject should not be understood as opposition to the President. But a passionate and political discussion weakens it and detracts from its dignity. There is no such a doctrine admitted by the American people that one man can have his way, and there is no justification in attempting to disparage President Wilson because he has and expresses opinions of his own.

IF there be provisions in the League of Nations of doubtful construction the meaning is clear of the provision which reads as follows: "If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendations as to its settlement." The Council referred to is the Council to be established by the League of Nations. The provision quoted evidently was intended to remove from discussion an issue which has overshadowed the relations of America with Japan for many years, and to refer to those questions which may possibly lead to war. It will be observed that the language of the provision is guarded but plain, and positively rejects any idea that immigration laws may be the subject of arbitration. There is no subject of a more domestic concern than a law which regulates immigration and nations of sovereign and independent character will decide for themselves what races of men shall enter their territories. In recent years the question has arisen most acutely in connection with the tendency of certain Oriental peoples, Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, and the like, to settle in large numbers in lands which are alien to them in race, and this tendency to immigration and settlement have created race antagonism. At the peace conference Japan was foremost in the contention to have the status of her people recognized as the equal of any other and with the right to immigrate and live in any country of their choice, but the contention was not admitted. The insistence of Japan brought before the conference an unhappy dispute, but America and some of the British possessions did not hesitate to give it a very unmistakable answer, and in so far as

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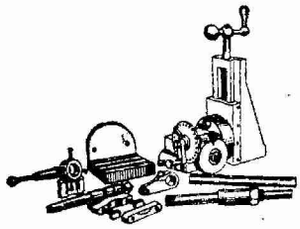

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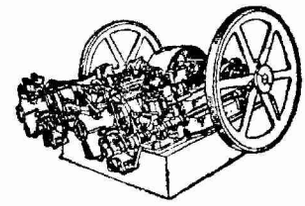

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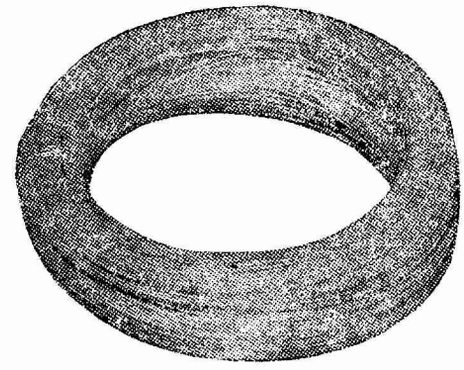

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America is interested any continued insistence of Japan will not change the situation, but probably produce ill feeling. The issue is not whether one people is superior to another, but when there is the physiological fact showing that they are fundamentally different, and could never mingle racially, in the same country, without danger to its security, a government would fail in the highest duty to its own people to invite such danger by ineffective legislation. There will be no unassimilated blocs of Japanese going to the United States to live apart to themselves and to vote in *bloc* at free elections as they voted at the recent Ratepayers' Meeting. The Japanese will not consent for Chinese to immigrate to their country, nor will they allow any other race, and yet they would enjoy a privilege which they openly deny to others. But however all this may be, the American people will decide who are to be their associates and will know how to keep out of their country the people not wanted.

THERE is no reason in the argument that the Municipal Council should control the press of Shanghai, because there were circulated certain publications that the sources of the food and water supplies were being poisoned. The police of Shanghai is efficient and can be trusted to preserve order, and there is nothing to prevent them from seeing such publications or tracing the authors and distributors, and when detected to take them before the proper court to be dealt with. Nor is there any reason for the implication that the foreign press of the city have indulged in harsh criticism of the Council. Nearly all the foreign newspapers were decided in opposition to the resolution to put a bit in their mouths, while a few wrote as if their pens had been dipped in boiled milk, and one or two wrote in a kind of warbling strain. When the Council proposes to take unto itself to say, what the public sentiment of Shanghai shall be, it may expect opposition to express what it thinks in plain language. It is not supposed that any personal criticism was intended for a single member of the Council, all of whom are well known to be gentlemen of high character, but it was the principle involved and which excited the opposition. It is mere nonsense to contend that no one need feel alarm if the Council should control the press, and that it can be fully trusted. The day has passed when any man or body of men are going to be empowered to license the press and thus determine what shall be written and published for the information of the public. And no power of that nature and scope is going to be entrusted. Two of the highest foreign judges

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in China have resented the idea of the power being legal under British and American laws, and declared that it could never be enforced in their courts, thus asserting and maintaining the traditional Anglo-American reverence for free speech. The American Minister, at Peking, in a letter addressed to his countrymen in China leaves no doubt as to what he thinks on the subject, and it is hoped and believed that the Consular Body will put an emphatic veto on this proposal to invest the Council with the right to authorize policemen, to search the houses of their countrymen and take and confiscate the property of their nationals, and all in the discretion of the Council. The circumstances under which the resolution of the Council was approved by the Ratepayers are well known. Of course the Japanese ratepayer has a perfect right to vote at a meeting of the Ratepayers, but when all the Japanese ratepayers enter the house of meeting in an unassimilated bloc and vote as a unit the conduct invites criticism. Without the Japanese vote the resolution would have been defeated, and it can safely be written that the resolution does not meet the approval of British and American sentiment at Shanghai. If there should be an Anglo-American alliance, and a dispute at any time arising, would the Anglo-Japanese Alliance be a unit in opposition to the American view of the disputed subject? American sentiment, as expressed at the Ratepayers' Meeting, and fought for by the Saxon on every battlefield for five hundred years, was defeated by a combination of British and Japanese votes. There is no doubt about it.

THE organization of Chinese Students to protest against the action of the peace conference, in continuing the authority of Japan in Shantung province, merits approval and encouragement, because it is the first organized expression of a patriotic public sentiment that has spoken out in China for a long time. The foreign press, generally, has frequently commented on the necessity for such a sentiment as the principal agency in establishing a sound and equitable government in China, and the student of history well knows that, without a patriotic public sentiment, the laws of a country will be enacted by the few, and in the interest of the few, to the detriment of the people and their ultimate enslavement. Whether the action of the conference with reference to Shantung was wise or not can only be decided when the facts which influenced it are known. But it may be accepted that the conference would not take a province of China and put it under the control of Japan, and meaning that it should so remain permanently. The opinion of the writer is, that when Japan made her threat to withdraw from

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the conference America, France and England would have been just the same had Japan been plainly informed that its session would not be interrupted if she did go back home. The three nations named will never consent for any part of the mainland of China to be appropriated or monopolized by any one nation, and they are competent and prepared to prevent the dismemberment of the world's oldest empire. There was never presented to any association of nations the questions of similar importance to those before the peace conference, nor has any like association or conference been influenced by the same disinterested motives and high aims of statesmanship. And now that the Treaty of Peace is signed it will not be long ere China's complaints will be heard and adjusted by a tribunal which is provided for by a provision of the treaty. It would seem unwise to indulge in harsh criticism of what the conference did until it is better known what it meant to do and has provided shall be done. It is as certain as the rising of the Sun that two nations which love to trade as well as England and America are not going to have Japan monopolizing a whole province of China, and these two nations will know how to safeguard the interests of their respective nationals. In the meantime there ought not to be any quarrel with the students for what they have done. It is encouraging that they are trying to impress upon their less favored countrymen what they should do in the presence of an injustice, and it is refreshing that there has at last been a very significant approach to a public sentiment in China. Let these young gentlemen cultivate the sentiment and disseminate it, until the despoilers and mortgagors of their country are driven from office.

T. R. JERNIGAN.

Causes of China's Defeat at the Peace Conference

BY LIANG CHI-CHAO

(Mr. Liang, former Chinese Minister of Finance and Justice, is now travelling in Europe and America. The following article was written in Paris.)

WHEN I place Japan's success and China's defeat in juxtaposition, it strengthens my conviction that in nothing you can trust to luck. I also lament the fact that those who have designs on China have deep-laid schemes, are watchful and their plans are consistent and each succeeds the other with method.

Japan's design on Shantung was not born in a day. Like a bolt from the blue the European War broke out. This gave her a grand opportunity which she used to the best of her advantage and played up to with earnestness. On pretext of military necessity, the occupation of Tsingtao gave her the claim to succeed to German rights and privileges. Conscious of the weakness of her claim, she elaborated a scheme to strengthen it on legal grounds. When the fortunes of the Allies on the Eastern front hung in the balance in 1915, she presented the Twenty-one demands and forced China to accept them by ultimatum. And by virtue of these demands, the rights and privileges that concerned China and Germany changed hands and became matters concerning China and Japan. Believing she was not firmly entrenched and desiring to further strengthen her position she concluded secret treaties in 1917 with Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia when the submarine menace was acute. By these treaties she wrested from her contracting parties the promise of help at the peace conference for her Shantung claim. The secret treaty with Great Britain was concluded by Japan on February 16, 1917, three days after the breach of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States. The treaties with France, Italy and Russia were concluded within two weeks of that period. Still wishing to further strengthen her position she exchanged Notes with the United States in April 1917 by means of which she got the American government to acknowledge her "special position" in the Far East. And to complete the chain of the work of consolidation she induced China last year when Germany was collapsing, to commit herself with regard to the disposal of the Shantung Railway and the Kaomei Line. Thus an open avowal was obtained from China as to her succession to Germany's rights and privileges in Shantung, in part and parcel. We cannot fail to see that Japan in carrying out this plan has left no stone unturned, took no chances and was persistent as well as consistent in her policy.

When the peace conference opened in Paris, Japan lost no time in bringing up the Shantung question, at the same time published far and wide her great contributions to the Allies' cause, which, like a two edged sword, reminded Great Britain and France of the great debt they owed her and literally told them "to

shut up," and forestalled any possibility of rebuttal from China. To meet any eventuality from the United States, she raised the question of Racial Equality. By resorting to these skillful tactics she put the latter in a disadvantageous position. Nor did she loosen her grip on Great Britain and France, relying on the strength of the secret treaties. When her case at the conference became critical she threatened President Wilson by declining to be one of the signatories of the League of Nations. But she was careful to let others know that she was not unwilling to withdraw the Racial Equality claim, knowing from the outset that it would never live to see its passage. Japan wanted to use that claim as an alternative to the Shantung claim. When the principal object had been attained by her, the feeler might be cast aside with advantage. It must be admitted that such high diplomacy is skillful.

When the Twenty-one demands were presented, the whole Chinese nation felt humiliated and the spirit of the people was stirred to the very depths. I tried to convince those then in power by my various articles in the *Peking Gazette* and the *Ta Chung Hwa* that it was better by far to let the Japanese employ force and occupy China's territory than to yield to the demand and sign any document. Had China followed that course how strong her case would have been at the peace conference. I need not go into the details for the past is past. Even then there was left some good ground for the repudiation of the demands, because they were yielded to after an ultimatum. This was the principal argument employed by the Chinese delegation. But unknown to the world there existed a secret pact between Japan and our government dated September 24, 1918. On account of this pact what was considered China's trump card became at once ineffective.

Let us inquire how matters stood in Europe on that particular day when this secret pact was fatally signed. It was the day on which the Hindenburg line was broken by the Allies and forty days from the signing of the Armistice. The defeat of the Germans was as clear as looking at a bright fire. That a peace conference would be convened at a not very distant date could be assured then. When such was the situation there ought to have been every reason to feel sure of our position. But without warning and with an abandon that was most startling, the question that was pending between China and Japan, and for which the whole nation craned its neck and stood on the tiptoe of expectation to have an opportunity to appeal to the world for justice and fair play, was settled, signed and delivered for a price. And what was the price of this cession on the part of those who did the "job," it might be asked? It was the paltry sum of twenty million Japanese yen which supplied the government with funds after August 10, 1918, when the new President was installed.

The outside world had a little inkling about this deal, but the government gave a flat denial. Some eight newspapers in the Capital which published the information were closed down by the police. We are straightforward and believed that others were of like nature. So whatever were the past errors of the government and its midsummer madness, we thought it could not possibly have done this. Yet there remained the painful fact accomplished without the knowledge of the nation. And yet this secrecy was not only meant to hoodwink the people, the government kept its own peace delegation in ignorance of it. Minister Koo said to me on May 4, 1919, "I brought up the Shantung Question on January 27, I only came to know the details of the secret pact on the evening of that day when I received a cable from the government. I told Mr. Williams (adviser to the American peace delegation) about it, and he told me in reply with great agitation that everything was gone."

During the first few days of my arrival in Paris the Japanese delegation stated in the newspapers that the Shantung question had been settled between China and Japan. I strongly refuted the statement. But I was ignorant at the time that I was groping in the darkness. For the sum of twenty million Japanese yen the whole province of Shantung, nay the whole of China, has been ceded. Who instigated it and who did it are the questions which the people are unable to answer. When the people are not allowed to share the responsibility of such momentous problems they have forfeited the *status quo*. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Balfour, informed our delegation on the morrow of the decision of the Shantung question that the outline of the decision was based on the fact. He stated that Japan had rendered signal services to the cause of the Allies wherefor Japan's claim could not be denied. Had China therefore made serious preparations to participate in the war immediately after the declaration of war on Germany and despatched some troops to the Western front last spring, China would have come to the front rank when an account was taken as to the degree of services rendered.

As the War Participation Bureau only existed in name and not in substance and the leaders of the organization exploited it to accomplish selfish ends, it

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ought not to be difficult to trace to its fountainhead the cause of the weakness of China's representations at the peace conference.

Even then some remedy could have been devised notwithstanding the suicidal policy the government had pursued previously if it had acted consistently and appropriately. In taking departure from the President I asked him and the Cabinet for a definite diplomatic policy to be pursued. My repeated inquiry elicited no clear exposition. At the time I thought both the President and the Cabinet were anxious to keep something secret from me, now I have realized that they had not anything in their heads which is worthy to be called a policy. I submitted to the government my opinion with regard to the Shantung question. The Authorities made no comment whatsoever. I felt at the time that they were acting in the most unaccountable way. I have just come to realize that I was ascending the fool's paradise. Their inscrutableness was due to the fact that the Japanese secret pact was then a *fait accompli*.

During the early days of the peace conference Great Britain and America advocated the unification of our railways and our finance. We need not go into details whether they were working for the good of China or they had other motives. We are certain however that the direct motive was to break up the "sphere of influence" as a measure to guard against Japan. Or it may be also possible that as the Shantung question had already been settled in their secret treaties the Allies were devising means to make up for what China was going to lose in Shantung. I dare say that was a creditable piece of diplomacy. If our government and its delegation possessed foresight and a knowledge of diplomacy, the Shantung question should have been brought up at the peace conference simultaneously with the question of the unification of railways and finance before the Railway Commission which was sitting. I am certain that Great Britain and America would have supported us. It might have been possible then that the loss on the one could have been made up on the other. The danger would considerably have been lessened if the Shantung Railway were internationalized. This however was disadvantageous to a certain section of the Chinese; so a movement was set on foot whereby a strong agitation was started in the Japanese press against it. The press in the Capital and in Shanghai ignorant of the underlying motive joined in the agitation. The government was wandering in its policy, as evidenced by the two telegrams sent to the delegation in the last ten days. The instructions contained therein were contradictory. What after all was brought up at the conference were a few minor problems and the Shantung question. When China's chief representation failed the whole edifice crumbled. In tactics as well as in diplomacy China is far behind.

That there are many who are dissatisfied with the personnel of China's delegation there is no denying. But in justice it must be said that the government was mainly responsible for this diplomatic defeat, although the delegation was also responsible in certain ways. It was said that the delegation often fought for trifles thereby jeopardizing and deadlocking the main issues. This is the evil characteristic of the Chinese people. But the principal mistake lies in the fact that the delegation brought up the question single handed

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without any alternative proposition. Had the delegation brought up the question of the disposal of the Shantung Railway, the latter might have been decided to the advantage of China. Furthermore, there was a lack of understanding with Great Britain and France and no measure was taken to enlist their support while the conference was proceeding, so no sympathy was shown to China's cause by these two Powers. The delegation's premature elation over its initial success had blinded it to the necessity for keeping itself informed as to the progress of the other party and the manner of the third parties toward us. When therefore the news of failure came the Chinese delegates were thunderstruck and absolutely lost. These are the faults of the delegation which contributed to the defeat.

Our main support was America. When President Wilson declared his famous Fourteen Points, the whole world bowed down with admiration. Small and backward nations and nations under bondage saw a ray of hope. We too brought up the Shantung question on the strength of the Fourteen Points. Unfortunately President Wilson was not fully conversant on the Shantung problem. When I had a conversation with him on March 20 it took me some time to explain the whole situation. But I must say that he was not unwilling to support us. That his wish was not translated into action was due to the handicap of many causes. The Japanese forced President Wilson's hands on sentimental grounds. President Wilson went to Europe with lofty ideals and his one great conception which he hoped to realize was the League of Nations idea. When he reached Europe he found the narrow minded nationalistic idea was predominant which was diametrically opposite to his ideal. In America the opposition to the League of Nations ideal was strong. His foster child seemed to suffer seriously from external as well as internal dislike. How could he face his countrymen in the event his League of Nations proposal fell to the ground. Herein was Mr. Wilson's weakness. When the disputes between the different Powers were acute in the first part of April, President Wilson threatened to withdraw from the conference. He even cabled for his ship the *George Washington* to take him back to America. Unfortunately this precedent was adopted by Italy later on when the Fiume question went against that country. Japan threatened to decline to be a signatory to the League of Nations clause. Great Britain and France were tied down by their secret treaties. The outcome of all this was that China was made the scapegoat. But, alas, President Wilson made an irrevocable mistake. What is Fiume or the League of Nations Clause compared with the vital Shantung Question? He, however, fought a hard battle on behalf of the Southern Slavs on Fiume, but yielded to Japan her Shantung claim. I am afraid America's day of anxiety commenced on that day and will run its bitter course. The worst has come to the worst, what good can it serve to "chew the cud." But there are certain facts as the outcome of this question which we should lay constantly before us and should not overlook.

(1) It must be known that as both Shantung and Manchuria are within the domain of one nation, China's Capital is now enveloped by its enemy. The

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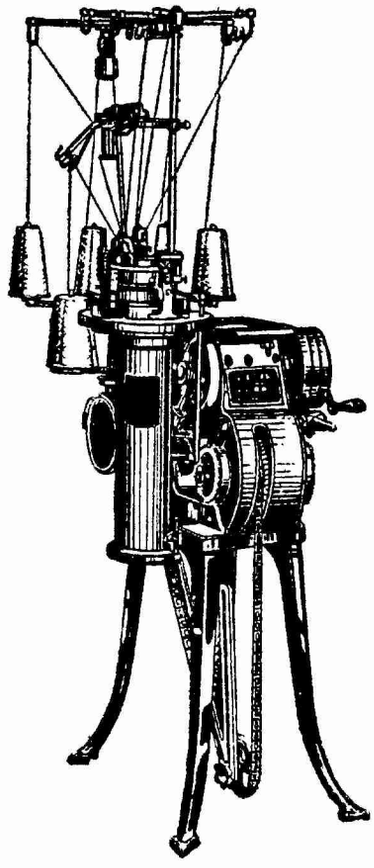
country is cut in two. When it is in such a situation, its existence becomes precarious. The disease of the skin has worked insidiously into the heart and into the bowels. It is now time for the people to make a great vow to save the country from this dangerous situation even at the greatest sacrifice. For be it known that after this China's fate of destruction is sure. If destruction is to come in ten years why not go ahead to make plans to avert it, when fortune favors, so that we might be spared? Chen Tse-tsan, famous ancient Chinese politician, once said: "If a nation suffers destruction without struggle, what excuse has it to exist as such?" That many weak and small nations are able to exist is because of their spirit of courage. Serbia and Belgium would have become German's possessions had these nations been selfish and willing to swallow the ignominy. A pluck and brave resistance was put up by them and these nations a formed a wall against the German advance for four years. So in the struggle of nations for existence, it is purely a matter of self-making. The partition of Poland took place a hundred years ago and yet Poland recovered her autonomy after the lapse of those long and weary years. China is more than Serbia, more than Poland, in territory as well as in population. Let China's aggressors use force and occupy her territory if need be. But let us not yield to their demands by signing any treaty. If we are not strong enough to repeal our foes, then let them grab our land, but let us not cede an inch of our territory by treaty. If, therefore, every one of my countrymen would make this his resolution, I may say to them that our diplomatic defeat will turn out to be the beginning of our country's rise among other nations. Failing this, be prepared to be slaves.

(2) We should inquire into the question with whom lies the responsibility of this failure. The secret pact concluded with Japan was effected at the time when Germany was fast collapsing. Who instigated it? Where was the moving spirit? Why was no conversation held with some of the European states on this matter before and during the conclusion of the pact? Why were our diplomatic officials and peace delegates so grossly ignorant of the government's doings, so much so that when they were called upon to meet the situation they were utterly at a loss and failed? Who is to bear the whole blame? If those who are responsible for such an *impasse* are not located how can the whole nation be appeased? So long as China continues to send abroad diplomats of the Mandarinate type, or the new but unprincipled type, so long China will suffer diplomatic defeat. One day the people may wake up to find that the whole country had been signed away by them.

(3) In international relationships there is the principle of "might is right." This principle still holds sway to-day as ever. We have heard the principles of justice and humanity. But these are the catch phrases of the strong. The weak nations, if by taking these phrases in their literal sense, hope to be shielded by the strong, they will be quickly disillusioned. Has not some Western proverb said, "Heaven helps those who help themselves?" We must at once realize that China's situation is this: in the front she is faced by



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some formidable robbers, but there is no help to come from the rear. When placed in such imminent peril, the only one she could count upon is herself and her own insurrendable spirit and courage. Our prospect is indeed dark and not one of our environment may be depended upon. In such circumstances let us rise above our disabilities and be men, and depend upon ourselves for our own salvation. Therein lies our great hope.

Press Comment on Censorship Law

Civilized Countries Do Not License Press

From the "Hsin Shen Pao"

To license newspapers is a thing never heard of in civilized countries. In the 3rd year of the Republic a press law was promulgated by the Peking government, but on account of its impracticability it was cancelled. The reason why the Municipal Council have proposed a bye-law to control the press is because they are alarmed by the recent strike of the students and merchants. They have secured the support of the Ratepayers, but the approval of the Consular Body is needed. Since the members of the Consular Body are responsible members of the civilized countries, we can hardly believe that the regulations will be approved by them.

Effectivenses of Law Questioned

From the "Shih Pao"

The Municipal regulations for the controlling of newspapers and printing establishments in the International Settlement were passed by the Ratepayers' Meeting yesterday. Only the approval of the Consular Body is now needed to put the regulations into shape for enforcement. How successful these regulations will prove in actual practice, it is premature to say; but we are sure that the superior claims of the "model settlement" will be somewhat affected. No law could, however, prevent any one from being engaged in patriotic enterprises or encouraging native manufactured goods. To the end of our days, we will carry on our noble combat. In view of the ill-fated condition of our country, we should make special efforts to bring about fundamental reforms.

Question Power of Ratepayers to Regulate Chinese Press

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao"

The Ratepayers' Meeting passed the press regulations day before yesterday. According to the foreign papers, there were 700 voters present and 666 constituted a quorum. The counting of votes revealed that 269 were for and 159 against the regulations. Where had the 200 other voters gone to? When a legal question of grave importance was discussed, was their indifference justified? The speech of Mr. Pearce amounts to this: The International Settlement must not be used for political purposes, and the recent patriotic movements of the Chinese is conducive to Bolshevism. This, we can, under no circumstances, accept. The reference to political activities in the International Settlement must have been made with regard to the newspapers in the International Settlement. Are the Ratepayers entitled to decide whether Chinese newspapers published in the International Settlement should have the right of discussing politics? An explanation would be interesting.

Alarmed at Japanese Phalanx of Voters

The *China Press* states that the most conclusive commentary on the result of the Ratepayers' Meeting is that the passage of the bye-law concerning the licensing of the press was due principally to the Japanese vote. More than 135 Japanese ratepayers voted unanimously for the measure, not a solitary Japanese ballot being recorded against it, which is quite logical, natural and revelatory, for the only country which still submits to regulation of the press such as the Municipal Council asked for and the Ratepayers gave is Japan, and when the Japanese phalanxes moved down the aisle automatically to record their votes for the measure they were but responding to the human impulse to make their place of residence as closely akin as possible in the manner of government to their native land. But enough Consuls have already formally stated their intention to veto the bye-law to make it impossible of final enactment. Yesterday's meeting was a purely futile gesture and the situation remains exactly where it was before the Municipal Council gave a start to the regrettable incident.

Advocates Ward Government for Shanghai

The *North China Daily News* states that one feature of yesterday's Ratepayers' Meeting which will not fail to excite much general discussion is the power that the Japanese are now able to exert in Municipal affairs. There are something like 220 Japanese ratepayers qualified to vote. That is mostly enough to turn the scale in any direction which the Japanese community may desire and the number is bound to increase until the Japanese might quite conceivably be in a position, not merely to swamp a meeting, but to pack the Council. We repudiate any suggestion that we are writing in an anti-Japan-

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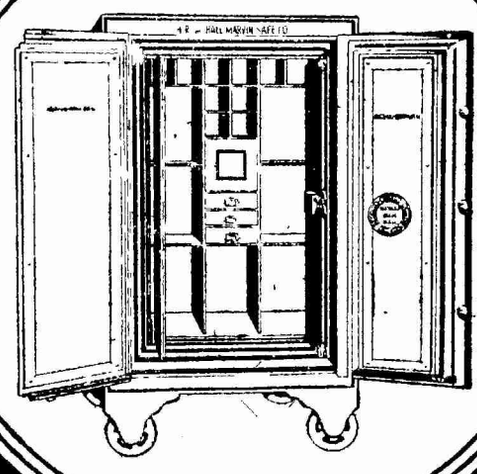

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ese spirit. We merely point to facts from which the obvious inference may be drawn that it is not sound that one section of the community should be able to dictate to all the others. The simplest means of avoiding such upsetting of the balance of power would be the election of councillors by wards, involving the recasting of the Land Regulations.

Notes from Peking

His Excellency Don Luis Pastor, the Spanish Minister, left Peking on Wednesday for a short holiday at Weihaiwei.

The Rev. E. J. Bentley, chaplain of the British Legation Chapel, left Tuesday afternoon for a holiday in Manchuria.

Mrs. W. B. Copper and two children left Peking by Monday's train for Tientsin and then *via* Taku to Japan and England.

On Thursday the House of Representatives passed the Bill for the organization of the Northwestern Frontier Defense Commission.

General Chang Hsun will soon return to Kiangsi, his native province, to devote the rest of his life to the encouragement of industrial enterprises.

Dr. C. D. Tenney, First Chinese Secretary of the American legation here in Peking, returned from a fortnight's leave at Peitaiho on Monday.

The board of directors of the newly formed company called the Chinese Mining Corporation met in Peking on Friday. The business program of the corporation was discussed.

The Filipinos ended their baseball victories by defeating the Tientsin Japanese seven runs to five on the Japanese Club's baseball park ground in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin on Thursday.

Douglas M. Beers of Tungchow, son of the Rev. R. W. Beers, Pastor of the Union Church, left for America on Tuesday. After a short stay in America, Mr. Beers will proceed to England to stay.

The board of directors of the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking met on Monday at 5.30 p.m. at the International Press Club to consider the question of devising more effective anti-opium measures.

The Customs surplus of nearly Tls. 3,000,000 which the Italian legation attempted to hold up on account of the claim of Mr. Passeri against the Chinese government, has been handed over to the Chinese government.

A mandate was issued on the evening of July 10 stating the reasons why the Chinese delegation in Paris refused to sign the peace treaty. This mandate makes no reference to the cessation of the state of war with Germany.

Charles Augustus Leonard and Miss Lena Isaacs of Tientsin were married on Monday afternoon by Father Hubrecht in the St. Louis Church. A large number of friends of the bride and groom were present at the ceremony.

On Tuesday Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of the Flood Relief and Conservancy, was received by the President and informed him of the opinions held by the various prominent personages in the South on the question of internal peace.

General Hsu Shu-cheng, commander-in-chief of the Northwestern Defense Force, has secured the services of Ching Kuo-yung, former director of the Aviation School at Nanyuan, to be in charge of an air squadron to operate between Kalgan and Urga.

Billie O'Neal, middleweight champion of the Orient, is among the new arrivals in the Fifteenth Infantry of the United States stationed at Tientsin. Billie has been athletic instructor in Camps Fremont, Mills and Lee since he went to America in 1917.

John H. Reisner, dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, spent a few days in Peking last week, being the guest of Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attache. Mr. Reisner left Peking for Nanking on Monday.

Chen Lu, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is acting for Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang, and who recently tendered his resignation, has been granted ten days leave. Chang Tsu-chen has been appointed to take charge of the Ministry during Mr. Chen's absence.

A cablegram has been received in Peking stating that Lu Cheng-hsiang, China's chief delegate, has returned from Switzerland to Paris, that C. T. Wang has left for America in the same steamer with President Wilson, and that the other members are still staying in Paris.

The pro-Japanese officials are working very hard to induce the President to instruct the Chinese delegates to sign the peace treaty and to enter into direct negotiations with the Japanese delegation in Paris about the restoration of Shantung within a certain period.

The program for the Tientsin Autumn Race Meeting of 1919, which is to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th, the 29th and 30th of October, has just been issued. The program is however subject to "weather permitting" and to such revisions as the Stewarts deem necessary.

Dr. Tsannyuen Philip Sze, director of the Chinese Educational Mission to Washington, D.C., to succeed the late Dr. T. T. Wong, who was murdered by a Chinese student some few months ago, left Peking for Shanghai yesterday to catch a ship for America. A number of his friends saw him off at the Chienmen Station.

O. J. Parks, general superintendent of the General Tank & Car Corporation of Chicago, has gone to Tientsin to superintend the delivery to the Peking-Mukden Railway of the first shipment of a large consignment of freight cars which have been specially manufactured by his company for the Peking-Mukden Railway.

Cablegrams from Tokio report that the Hara Cabinet intends to send Mr. Inugai, chief of the Kokuminto party and a member of the Diplomatic Council, to China as a special envoy to explain to the Chinese the true intentions and ideas of Japan's China policy for avoiding misunderstandings between these two peoples.

Many telegrams have of late been received by the government from the Chambers of Commerce and other bodies in the provinces expressing their opinions on diplomatic and internal affairs. The Cabinet has circulated in the provinces an instruction asking the Chambers of Commerce to communicate such views of theirs to parliament and not to the government.

The Chinese government has sent a telegram to the Chinese delegation at Paris instructing them to sign the Austrian peace treaty when it is ready. The

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Ministry for Foreign Affairs has been instructed by the President to send a circular telegram to the provinces pointing out the circumstances which led to the refusal of the Chinese delegates to sign the German peace treaty.

Meng En-yuan, military governor of Kirin, was appointed Hueiwei Chiangchun by mandate on Monday, and was thus relieved of his present position. This was the result of a difference of views with General Chang Tso-ling, military governor of Feng-tien and Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, over the nomination of a candidate for the civil governorship of Kirin.

The Japanese legation in Peking has formally declared itself against the raising of the "embargo" on arms and ammunitions and has informed the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps to that effect. With the exception of the Italian legation, which has a contract for the supply of certain munitions of war, the remainder of the legations are against the "embargo" being raised.

According to semi-official telegrams from Tokio, the leaders of the Kenseikai party are urging the Hara Cabinet to demand the punishment of American and British diplomatic representatives in China for the recent resolutions passed by the Anglo-American Association in Peking about the Shantung affair, of which the Japanese party leaders allege these American and British diplomats are members.

It is believed in Peking that the Acting Prime Minister will remain in office for an indefinite period on account of the difficulty to agree upon a suitable successor. The An Fu Club wants General Tien Wen-lien, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to be Prime Minister, but General Tien will not accept the office under any circumstances. President Hsu prefers Chow Shu-mou, but the An Fu Club objects to his appointment.

In reply to the interpellation of parliament on the sale of the bonds of the First Year Domestic Loan to foreign banks, the government has addressed a despatch to the House of Representatives stating that in April and May when there was no money left in the national treasury to meet the urgent needs of military expenditure it was obliged to sell these bonds to Chinese merchants, and not foreign banks, to the amount of $20,000,000, and not $90,000,000.

Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, Superintendent and Engineer-in-chief of the Hanyeh Ping Iron Works, is visiting in Peking. He was entertained to dinner last Saturday by F. W. Allonby, Peking representative of Vickers'. Among other guests present were General Ting Shih-yuan, director of the Peking-Hankow Railway; C. A. W. Rose, British Commercial Attache; Kungpeh King, a member of parliament; Shotsue King, Peking representative of the Chinese-American Company; Dr. S. P. Chen, in charge of the Peking Isolation Hospital; Wang Jih-chen, chief of the Political Affairs Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and Hollington K. Tong, assistant editor of MILLARD'S REVIEW.

Peking, July 12, 1919.

Notes from Hankow

The Chinese and Foreign Race clubs are making arrangements for the coming autumn race. Enrolment will be open only up to July 26.

It is reported that Hankow has extended an invitation to the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association to send a team to this port in September.

In the Hankow Inter-Club Billiard Games, the Hankow Club won from the Customs Club by 991-856 and the French Club from the Russian Club by 957-784.

The Wu-Han Students Union is planning to organize a dramatic club to give theatrical performances with a view to arousing the people's patriotic spirit and keeping alive the boycott movement.

Yu Hung-chih of the Ministry of War is, in company with Lao Ung-pao, President Hsu's peace mission to the lower Yangtze, in Hankow for the purpose of investigating the arsenal and magazine in Hupeh.

Sun Yao-ching, formerly a leader in the revolutionary movement of 1911, is understood to have undertaken to inaugurate a great iron works in Hankow with a starting capital of $60,000,000. Mr. Sun is now staying at the Hankow Grand Hotel.

The paper dealers of Hunan are protesting against the paper dues which are levied in addition to the *likin* and Customs dues. They set forth the wretched conditions of Hunan to the provincial authorities, praying for the repeal of this special tax.

The Japanese Consul-General in Hankow paid a visit to the Tuchun's *yamen* in Wuchang on July 10 for the purpose of explaining to the provincial authorities that the arrival of Japanese warships in Chinese waters had no political significance.

THE General Electric Company is the largest manufacturer of electrical apparatus in the world. For many years it has been the acknowledged leader of the electrical industry. Its employees number nearly 100,000, in a dozen large plants throughout the United States and foreign countries. Associated with it are many of the leading scientists and engineers of the world.

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It is understood that the Canton-Hankow Railway is constructing a subsidiary railway from Lienyutao to the Pinhsiang colliery at the request of the Han-Yeh-Pin Iron & Coal Company. The road in expected to be completed by October next.

Governor Ho Pei-yung of Hupeh has issued a decree prohibiting native enterpreneurs to form secret contracts with foreign capitalists for exploiting mines, inasmuch as secret understandings will involve the government in serious trouble in the future.

Dr. Yen Te-ching resumed the post of managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, Hupeh-Hunan Section, on July 3. In addition he is in charge of the Szechuan-Hankow, I-Han and I-Kwei Sections. He is now in Hankow after a visit to Peking.

The market of piece goods still remains fairly strong in spite of the drop in Shanghai. Deliveries, however, fell off during the last week. Dealers are not inclined to speculate on the distant deliveries now being offered by agents in England at the present inflated prices.

Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan is reported to have prepared a set of regulations providing against the troubles of *tufeis* and robbers whose activities fill the people here with great apprehension. Soldiers will be strictly watched, as robbers now appear generally in uniform.

Kuo Wei-ping, a graduate of Berlin University, has made arrangements to start a factory in Wuchang for manufacturing straw hats in order to meet the keenly felt want of a hat factory in this center. Mr. Kuo will resort to chemical methods for the bleaching of the native straw braid, and will sell the hats at the lowest possible price.

It is learned from men of the steamer *Kiangwah* of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company that in passing Nanking on an up river journey they passed by a Japanese warship which was strongly suspected to have the ill intention of colliding with the *Kiangwah*. The men of the latter steamer precautionally evaded the danger.

A troop of Shantung soldiers in Hunan has been withdrawn from that province and will be stationed in Mongolia, according to an instruction from Peking. The troop arrived in Hankow on July 7 and proceeded for the North by train immediately. The First Division of Fengtien troops in Hunan is also making preparations to return to the North.

The Yangtze Engineering Works, a purely Chinese enterprise that has done prosperous work, is arranging to enlarge its works. It was decided by the shareholders and managers to use the proceeds of the last few years for the construction and installation of a factory. A large lot of land has been purchased and construction is proceeding.

Dr. Wu Chung-hsien, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hankow, is instructed by Peking to make arrangements to open a modern law court that will receive actions from Chinese as well as foreigners. Dr. Wu is understood to have consulted the Consular Body of Hankow on this matter and will report the arrangements to Peking in the near future.

The demand for seeds for pressing oil continues strong at steadily advancing prices, especially for near shipment. The native dealers have been very active in collecting them from the country. The market for beans and oils remains firm. There is renewed demand for both white vegetable oil and animal tallow, several purchases of the former being reported for the September and November shipments.

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DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya

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The presence of so many dangerous soldiers in western Hupeh has filled the people there with constant unrest and has hampered trade to the detriment of the common people. In their straitened condition, the people can find no relief and recently they sent representatives to the Southern and Northern camps to ask them to cease hostilities. In the meantime they petitioned the provincial authorities to the same effect.

The tea dealers in Hankow are endeavoring to bring about a proper diminuition of the tea tax, setting forth that the increase of tax levied on foreign tea imported to England has greatly paralyzed this trade in China and a decrease of the home tax is under such conditions necessary. The provincial government is bringing this matter for consideration to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and the Ministry of Finance at Peking.

Lao Ung-pao, an adviser to President Hsu Shih-chang, is at present in Hankow. His mission is to confer with the three Tuchuns of the Yangtze, namely Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan of Hupeh, Tuchun Chen Kwang-yuan of Kiangsi, and Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu, on points concerning the internal peace problem and to obtain their viewpoints regarding the same problem. He will proceed for the lower Yangtze after finishing his mission in Wuchang.

The wholesale cotton and piece goods dealers in Hankow have been placed in a most distressing situation through the anti-Japanese boycott. They have in hand about 30,000 packages of piece goods and 50,000 of cotton goods for which they are not allowed to find a market, although these are still in great demand in the interior districts. They are now understood to have taken measures to have the stuff dyed so as to obliterate the Japanese trade marks which alone have prevented them from selling them.

An official despatch to the Commissioners for Foreign Affairs in the different parts of the country states that applications for passports to travel in places where there are local disturbances are suspended for the time being. The places in Central China effected by this instruction are: (1) The southern part of Hunan where martial law has been proclaimed since October 1917, and (2) Ichun, Pinghsiang, Kanan, Kanchow and other places in Kiangsi where martial law has been proclaimed since August 1918.

Since the beginning of the boycott movement, the people here are awakened to their industrial incapacity and have made noteworthy efforts towards industrial expansion. Altogether about twenty-three factories have been either reorganized or started. Among them we find spinning mills, weaving mills, factories for making soaps, stockings, cosmetics, and some agricultural and fishery enterprises. In this industrial movement, the people received no encouragement from the government, but simply took the initiative of their own accord.

The proposal to redeem the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway in Kiangsi by the provincial government has been made in the Kiangsi Assembly. The said line was constructed in 1904 by Japanese capital of more than $10,000,000. The corruption in the management has prevented the development of the line and made the enterprise at the mercy of the Bank of Taiwan that has absorbed the majority of the shares of the railway. The pro-Japanese element in the management has done much in making the railway Japanese owned, and unless some legitimate authority steps into the breach that situation is sure to come to pass.

The poison scare is now felt in Kiukiang. Word has been received here to the effect that there were many instances of poisoning. A man in foreign

dress coming out from a Japanese company purchased fruit from a peddler in the street and returned the same to him after examining the fruit in his own house. The peddler found to his great surprise that the fruit had a corrosive effect on skins, and the poison was afterwards confirmed to be nitric acid. Again, poisoned cigarettes were thrown on the streets by Chinese well paid by Japanese. The official in that place was reported to have personally met a person throwing poisoned cigarettes who was arrested and examined.

Hankow, July 11, 1919.

Who's Who in China

Tsannyuen Philip Sze, Director of Chinese Educational Mission to America

Tsannyuen Philip Sze has been recently appointed Director of the Chinese Educational Mission to Washington, D. C., to succeed Dr. T. T. Wong, who was murdered by a Chinese student a few months ago, and left for America on July 10.

Mr. Sze was born at Soochow and is now thirty-one years of age. Sze Sao-tseng, Director-General of the Lungtsing-Uhai Railway, and also of the Tatung-Chengtu Railway, is his father, and Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, is his uncle. Philip Sze studied at Shun Cheng School in Shanghai in 1900. For the following three years he studied at St. John's University.

The new director of the Chinese Educational Mission went to America in October of 1904 to pursue a higher education. He prepared for college at Central High School, Washington, D. C., between 1904 and 1908. From 1910 to 1914 he studied medicine at George Washington University, and received his M. D. Mr. Sze was awarded the Ordranaux Prize for the highest average grades both in 1913 and 1914. He was also the recipient of the George Washington University Surgery Prize for the best written paper.

For one year after his graduation, Mr. Sze was an interne at George Washington University Hospital. Between 1915 and 1916 he was Resident Physician of Columbia Hospital for Women at Washington, D. C.

In May of 1916 Mr. Sze returned to China, and was appointed Associate College Physician of Tsing Hua College. In 1918 he resigned the Tsing Hua position and took charge of the Central Hospital, of which his father is the managing director.

Mr. Sze is well acquainted with Washington, D. C., which is to be his headquarters for looking after the Chinese students studying in America, who are being supported by a portion of the Boxer indemnity fund returned by the American government. He is a promising young man and is well liked by his fellow returned students.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

July 11. As a result of a recent mandate from Peking removing General Meng from his Tuchunship in Kirin, the civil governor, Kuo Tsing-shih, attempts to take over command of the troops but owing to the threatening attitude of the latter he defers taking over control; there are also rumors of fighting between the troops of the military governors at Kirin and Mukden, with the result that there is financial panic throughout Manchuria, particularly in Harbin.

July 14. A strike of workmen of public service utilities occurs at Canton as a popular step towards securing the appointment of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as civil governor.

JAPAN

July 8. The trial takes place at Seoul, Korea, of several Korean notables, among them Viscount Kim, aged 85, charged with violating the "regulations for the preservation of peace"—specifically for preparing and publishing representations made to the Premier of Japan demanding the return of the independence of the Korean Kingdom; the Public Procurator in asking for a sentence of 2 years' imprisonment however suggested that the execution of the sentence be deferred for 5 years.

July 10. General Hasegawa, Governor-General of Korea, visits Mr. Hara, the Premier of Japan, and after making a report on the recent riots in Korea tenders his resignation.

GENERAL

July 4. Jess Willard, the champion heavyweight pugilist, is knocked out by Dempsey in a 3-round contest at Toledo, Ohio.

July 14. Admiral Koltchak meets with a reverse in his pursuit of the Bolsheviks; he had to evacuate Ekaterinburg and it is reported that over 70 trains of fugitives are on their way to Omsk.

July 6. A gigantic inter-Allied lottery of 4 milliards of pounds as a scheme to repair the ravages of the war will be brought as a Bill before the French Chamber of Deputies; tickets will be circulated throughout the Allied and Associated countries at a profit, which is estimated at 2

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milliards of pounds, for the rebuilding of the devastated areas of France.——It is reported from Petrograd that all the foreign embassies, legations and consulates have been occupied by the Bolsheviks, the archives seized and the occupants arrested on a charge of espionage.

July 8. At a meeting of the German National Assembly Herr Ersberger in a statement on the financial position of Germany said it was not intended to raise annual war loans; the first step in reconstruction would be an inheritance tax and a big levy on property.——The steamer *George Washington* arrives off Sandy Hook, New York, with President Wilson on board on his return from France; 45 warships headed by the U. S. S. *Pennsylvania* bearing the Vice-President, members of the Cabinet and other officials, welcome President Wilson outside New York harbor.——The German National Assembly passes the first reading of the Bill ratifying the Treaty of Peace by 208 votes to 115.

July 9. Announcement is made in the House of Commons that the price of coal in Great Britain will have to go up by 6/- a ton as a result of the recent concessions to the miners.——The Italian Premier, Signor Nitti, expounding the Italian Government's program states that special taxes would be levied on luxuries and a graduated tax on war profits; Italy was determined to renew her wealth by consuming less and producing more.

July 10. President Wilson presents the German Treaty to the U. S. Senate and declares that the League of Nations would become a practical necessity indispensable to the new world order.

Men and Events

The Chinese in Panama have published a paper, *The Republic*, in both Chinese and Spanish.

A special number of the *L'Echo de Chine* was published for the National Holiday of France on July 14.

D. Y. Lin, a professor in the Forestry Department of Nanking University, Nanking, is visiting in Shanghai.

H. P. Sailor, of St. John's University, Shanghai, departed for America on Saturday, July 12, per s. s. *Empress of Russia.*

G. A. Huntly, of the Shanghai College, Shanghai, departed for America on his vacation on Saturday, July 12, per s. s. *Empress of Russia.*

R. E. Ashton and W. J. Shanahan have recently arrived in Shanghai to join the staff of the J. C. Whitney Company, tea exporters, with offices at No. 119 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

R. J. Clark, of the United States Consulate, departed on Sunday, July 13, per s. s. *Mishimi Maru* for Liverpool. Mr. Clark will visit England and will then go to the United States.

N. A. Thompson, of the Shanghai office of the Standard Oil Company of New York, is planning to depart for America early in August on leave. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Thompson.

It was announced by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company on July 11 that "urgent" messages will be received for transmission between China and North America at three times the ordinary rate.

William A. Lee, president of the Board of Commerce of Augusta, Georgia, U. S. A., is in Shanghai on

a general trip throughout the Orient. He is vice-president and general manager of the Southern Press Cloth Manufacturing Company of Augusta.

It has been announced that M. W. Bidwell has severed connections with the Shanghai branch of the A. F. Thane & Co., and is no longer manager of the company. Mr. Bidwell has opened offices, under the firm name of M. W. Bidwell & Co.

According to a recent daily newspaper at Dayton, Ohio, Toy Gun, former director of air service of the Chinese army and member of a special commission appointed by the government, purchased a number of De Havilland airplanes equipped with Liberty motors at Dayton, and negotiated with another company for commercial machines, to be shipped immediately to China.

J. W. Miller has been appointed as manager of the Shanghai branch of the Philippine National Bank at No. 1 The Bund. Mr. Miller was formerly manager of the Cebu branch of the Philippine National Bank. F. V. Reilly, former manager of the Shanghai branch, will act as manager of the Park Union Banking Corporation, which will open offices in various points in the East.

A transport, the *Liverpool Maru*, chartered by the Chezcho-Slovak goverment, carrying invalid soldiers arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostock on Tuesday, July 15, on the way to Trieste. The men on board are being demobilized, some being over age, while the remainder have tuberculosis and have been injured by shell shock. Colonel Kosvosky is in command of the soldiers and they will be in Shanghai about ten days. There are 22 Czech officers on board. The outfitting of the ship will be completed here before proceeding to Trieste.

Representatives of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Yokohama and Kobe have arrived in Shanghai for a conference of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in session this week. W. L. Johnstone is the agent for the Shanghai office. Discussions of the freight and passenger rates in the Far East will be the general topic. R. C. Morton is general agent for the Orient, W. W. Campbell general agent for Japan, J. O. Sheppard agent at Hongkong, B. F. Palmer agent at Singapore, and M. H. Hunt agent at Kobe.

Fred W. Van Buskirk, of Chicago, representative of the following well-known American firms, is in Shanghai for the purpose of making business connections: Farley Candy Co. of Chicago; Selz-Schwab & Company (manufacturers of Shoes), Chicago; Alfred, Decker & Cohn (manufacturers of "Society Brand" clothing), Chicago; Rosenwald & Weil (manufacturers of palm beach cloth, rubber sheeting for hospitals, etc.), Chicago. Mr. Van Buskirk will be in Shanghai for several weeks and may be reached in care of the American Express Company.

A series of nine games to be played between baseball teams representing the 4th Philippine Infantry, 15th Infantry of Tientsin, United States Navy and Shanghai, will begin at the Race Course on Saturday, July 19. The proceeds will go to the Siberian Relief Fund of the British Women's Work Association and the Shanghai American School. Double headers will be played on Saturday and Sunday and single games will be played each afternoon, starting at 5 o'clock. Season tickets for the series will be sold at the various clubs and hotels for Mex. $10. Season tickets for ladies, sailors and soldiers will cost Mex. $5.

Among those who departed for America on Saturday, July 12, per s. s. *Empress of Russia* were the following passengers, including Signor Carlo Garbasso, former Italian Minister to Peking, who goes to join the new Italian Cabinet: William Potter, formerly American Ambassador to Italy; Lieut.-Col. K. F. Baldwin, Military Attache to the American Embassy at Tokio; J. Harold Dollar and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jackson, E. C. Wilton, British Consul at Hankow; Captain H. D. Marriott, commander of the British gunboat *Kinsha*; J. J. Keegan, D. W. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Moller, Hayley Morriss and E. S. Kadoorie. R. D. Pinneo, who is returning to Seattle after a tour of the Far East in the interests of the Admiral Line, also left on the *Empress*. Mr. Pinneo established offices throughout the Far East for his company.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway announce the running of a night express passenger train each way between Shanghai and Hangchow on and from August 1 next. The Down express will leave Shanghai North at 7.15 p.m. and Shanghai South at 7.20 p.m. reaching Hangchow at 11.37 p.m. and Zahkou at 12 midnight. The Up train is timed to depart from Zahkou at 5.50 p.m., Hangchow at 6.15 p.m., and will arrive at Shanghai North at 10.45 p.m., and Shanghai South at 10.40 p.m. Both trains will form connections with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway main line service. The management is determined to improve the facilities offered to the public, and we understand that the managing director is considering a recommendation of the Traffic Department to purchase motor boats or steam launches so that the railway may put on an improved service to and from Mokanshan, and obtain full control of the boat journey.

The American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, has just issued a "Booklet of Information" of some seventy-five pages. The booklet, which was compiled by C. L. Boynton and R. K. Hykes, contains a historical sketch regarding the Company, a department entitled "What the American Company Does," instructions on how to join the Company, regulations for the government of the Company, a mobilization manual, information regarding the various trophies, and a most valuable Shanghai street directory, said to be the first ever published in this form. The booklet sells for Mex. $1 to the members of the Company. The American Company, S. V. C., was organized on January 5, 1905, following the "Mixed Court Riots" of December 18, 1905, when, according to the new booklet, "there were no American warships in the harbor and the American Consulate had to be guarded by two prisoners serving sentences in the Consular Jail and by a Japanese sailor who had been loaned by the Japanese Consulate." Numerically the American Company is now the strongest unit in the Corps.

On Friday, July 11, a society known as the Promotion of National Education was formed by representatives from thirteen various organizations held at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai. The purpose of the society is to help the illiterate Chinese who are employees in factories and shops. Lecturers will give free courses and hold special meetings on subjects of general knowledge, sanitary methods and civics. The officers elected for the year are Dr. T. H. Lee, president; Shen Hsin-ching, vice-president; Jui Hsian-yin,

secretary; and Chen Chung-shen, treasurer. The organizations forming the Society are the following: Kiangsu Educational Association, the Vocational Educational Association of China, the Educational Society of the Shanghai City, the Shanghai Bureau for the Encouragement of Education, the World Chinese Students' Federation, the Western Returned Students' Union, the Shanghai Students' Union, the China Continuation Committee, the National Committee, Y. W. C. A., the Shanghai Y. W. C. A., the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. and the National Committee, Y. M. C. A.

Financial Report of the American Red Cross

Spenser B. Stephenson, American Certified Public Accountant with offices at No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, has audited and certified the following accounts of the American Red Cross, Shanghai Chapter. E. Kempffer, of the British-American Tobacco Company, has been appointed treasurer in place of J. J. Keegan, who departed for America last week. Financial report is as follows:

AMERICAN RED CROSS SHANGHAI CHAPTER

Balance Sheet *June 30, 1919.*

ASSETS

	Mex.	
Cash in Hand:		
Petty Cash Fund	$ 100.00	
Money Orders awaiting endorsement, G. $12.00 @ exchange 120 and 72.5	13.79	$113.79
Cash in Banks:		
American-Oriental Banking Corporation, Tls. 3,237.34 @ exchange 72.5	4,465.31	
International Banking Corporation	3,350.72	
American Express Company G. $234.13 @ exchange 120 and 72.5	269.12	8,085.15
United States Government:		
Balance of Advances for Naval Relief		341.36
Total Assets		$8,540.30

LIABILITIES

Junior Chapter:		
Balance of receipts during Red Cross Drive	4,628.22	
Central Committee:		
American Red Cross	1,662.60	
Total Liabilities		6,290.82
Surplus:		
Balance to Credit of Relief Fund		2,249.41

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From Formation of Chapter to June 30, 1919

RECEIPTS

	Mex.	
Funds Taken Over on Formation of Chapter:		
American War Relief Association	$7,544.02	
From U. S. Consul-General	5,747.52	
		13,291.54
Donations		65,544.68
Memberships		25,900.65
Proportion of Receipts from Red Cross Drive		19,442.13
Women's Exchange		1,819.56
Junior Chapter (returnable to Junior Chapter)		4,628.22
Central Committee, American Red Cross		1,662.60
Miscellaneous Receipts		4,743.18
Total Receipts		$137,032.56

DISBURSEMENTS

Materials and Supplies	$112,305.68	
Work Room Expenses	8,606.14	
Home Service Work	870.00	
Naval Relief (recoverable)	341.36	
Printing and Stationery	2,599.61	
Office Expenses	1,027.27	
Salaries	488.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	2,595.56	
Total Disbursements		$128,833.62
Cash in Hand and in Banks June 30, 1919, as per Balance Sheet:		
In Hand	$113.79	
In Banks	8,085.15	
		$8,198.94

Note:

Taels have been converted to Mexican Dollars at the arbitrary exchange rate of 72.5, Gold Dollars at the arbitrary rates of 120 and 72.5 for the purpose of the foregoing statement.

American Citizens in Shantung Capital Against Treaty Ratification

The American citizens of Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province, China, on July 9 sent the following cablegram to Senator Johnson of California: "Paris decision Shantung question aggravating Japanese arrogant aggression. Treaty proposals unjust to China, antagonistic to American ideals, mean closing Open Door, imperilling peace Far East. American citizens Tsinan, Shantung, therefore, strongly protest against ratification peace treaty in present form."

The Celebration of the French National Holiday

The official celebration of the French National Holiday on July 14 in Shanghai was held in Verdun Gardens, Avenue Joffre. M. Wilden, Consul-General for France, reviewed the various forces of the French Concession, in addition to the Annamites and the Fire Brigade, and a detachment from the French warship in harbor. Allied flags were used for decorating purposes and at the evening entertainment at the Cercle Sportif Francais lanterns and candles were used in profusion. A short address was made by Consul-General Wilden after the reviewing of the forces in Verdun gardens in which he referred to the Allied officials present, Vice-Admiral Rogers of the U. S. Navy, and to officers of the British Fleet. A presentation of a medal for conspicuous bravery on the Western front was then bestowed upon Sergeant Guillaume David, of the French gunboat *Doudart de*

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Is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered—a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes," and never reappears as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing—it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

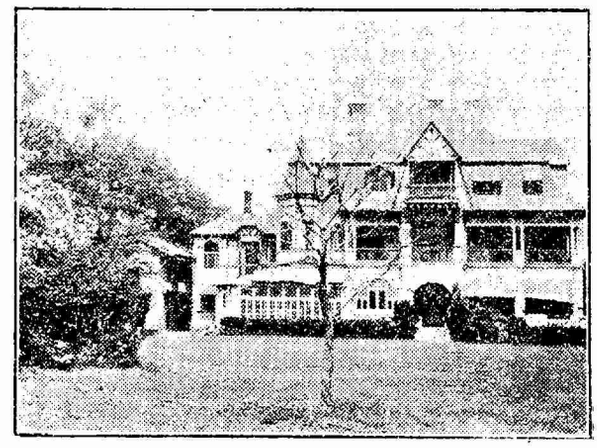
As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

Lagree. At 11.30 a. m. there was an official reception at the French Consulate-General, and followed by a reception given by the French members of the Shanghai Club to their Allied fellow members. In the evening a dinner and dance was given at the Cercle Sportif Francais. The lantern parade was held the previous-evening, July 13, starting from the French Consulate and proceeding down Avenue Edward VII and Avenue Joffre.

Dr. Fearn's Bluebird Sanitorium

A MODERN sanitorium started and conducted by Mrs. J.B. Fearn, M.D., more than two years ago is located at No. 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai. Dr. Fearn purchased the property from E. Gerecke, and converted a private home into a modern sanitorium. It was given the name of the Bluebird Sanitorium from Materlinck's "Bluebird," telling of good service and happiness, which the "Bluebird" stands for when literally translated. The hospital was started on a more or less small basis, accommodating from 10 to 12 patients, but it has outgrown its present accommodations and Dr. Fearn is now supervising a new building, to be the Operating Theater, constructed of radium glass and white tiles, with every modern convenience and sterilizing appliances. In addition a home for the nurses on the staff will be erected and also a private cottage for Dr. Fearn herself. In September Dr. Fearn is expecting five new graduate nurses from prominent hospitals in the United States to join her present nursing staff, and she is hoping to open her new Operating Theater and have the new nurses installed by September 20. The sanitorium is situated about one block from Avenue Joffre, on the corner of Route Pichon and Rue Lafayette, on 14 *mow* of land, in the center of beautifully kept grounds, with tennis courts and large shady trees, and is approached by a winding driveway bordered with trees. The new buildings will be in the same compound adjoining the present sanitorium.

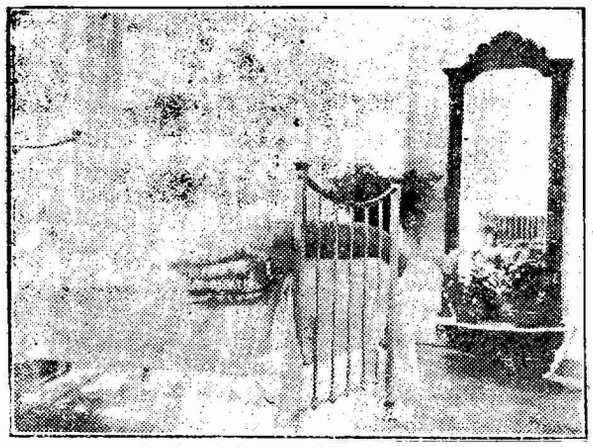


General View of Dr. Fearn's Blue Bird Sanitorium

The sanitorium is prepared at any time to take surgical, medical, convalescent, obstetrical, or rest cure cases, in any emergency. There are twelve rooms and with the new additions there will be more accommodations. Dr. Fearn now has a nursing staff of nine nurses as well as trained men nurses but will keep a staff of nine in the future. All are graduate nurses and represent various nationalities, American, English, Scotch, Dutch, Swiss. Every attention is given to hygiene and sanitation, and special emphasis is given this in the kitchen. A highly trained dietitian, Mrs. Edith E. Spink, is now employed at the sanitorium, having had her training in London, Paris and America, and being a graduate of the Drexel School of Dietetics in America.

Dr. Fearn (Center) and Staff

The food is only handled by the dietitian after prepared and is sent to the various rooms on trays, the bread and cakes carefully wrapped in oil paper. Every rule of sanitation is followed out in the preparation of the trays. Each room is tastefully furnished and the bathrooms are tiled, with every modern sanitary convenience. The entire house is heated by a hot water sytem. For the convalescing patients a large conservatory is provided as well as a library containing 600 volumes, free to patients at all times, with a catalogue in each room.



Showing Equipment of one of the rooms.

Musicals are given for the patients at which the best talent is secured. A recent musical was given by Dr. Fearn with the Misses Jansen, V. Meyer and Mrs. Kendall performing. Mrs. Kendall was with a company which toured France during the war, playing for the soldiers at the various encampments. Patients of every nationality (except German) are received at this hospital and doctors of any nationality (except German) may bring their patients into this sanitorium. The name, as was stated by Dr. Fearn, was chosen because of its meaning "happiness," as it was her ambition to make all patients enjoy her home while there.

Dr. Fearn's husband, who was in France with the British Medical Corps for two years and spent a week in Shanghai upon his return, is now in New York and is planning to return to Shanghai in September.

Dr. Yamei Kin Returns to America

Dr. Yamie-kin, who lately visited in Shanghai, accompanied by Miss Lily Crane, niece of the Hon. Charles R. Crane, and who spent considerable time at different ports in China, sailed for America on the s. s. *China* on July 6 from Yokohama. Dr. Kin was doing investigation work among the industrial Chinese women workers in China and also obtaining data on the soya bean. She has said that America is her adopted country as it was when she was a small child that she was taken there by a Dr. McCartee, a physician who was travelling in the East, who sent her to America for an education. She is a graduate of a medical College in New York City. Dr. Kin has gained wide prominence in America as an intelligent Chinese woman physician working in cooperation with her own country the entire time. She has spent most of her time lecturing at various cities in the States in behalf of China and her lectures and picture has appeared many times in the leading American magazines. At the same time Dr. Kin has held an appointment from the Chinese government to promote better relations between America and China. She and Miss Crane accompanied Charles R. Crane to the Orient when he was sent on a tour of investigation in China by the United States government, and when Mr. Crane was recalled on the signing of the armistice Miss Crane remained in China with Dr. Kin as companion. She has spent most of her time in the study of the Chinese language and is a student at Vassar College.

Women and Events

Dr. J. Fearn departed for a short vacation to be spent in Japan on Wednesday, July 16.

The graduation exercises of more than thirty students were held at the World's Chinese Students' Federation on Tuesday, July 15, at the Bubbling Well headquarters.

The funeral procession of the late Madame Hu, mother of Hu Wei-teh, Chinese Minister to Paris, and Hu Wei-tien, Customs Superintendent at Hankow, took place on Tuesday afternoon, July 15, at Shanghai.

Among those departing per s. s. *Ecuador* on Saturday, July 19, for America are the following: Mrs. H. E. Morton, Mrs. Hugo Reiss, Mrs. Free, Mrs. James S. Dolan, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bulkely.

Miss E. S. Johnson, sister of Nelson T. Johnson, former U.S. Consul-in-Charge at Shanghai, departed for her home in America on Saturday, July 12. Miss Johnson has been a member of the faculty of the University of Nanking for the past nine months.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Clark, J. Gilliam, C. F. Wolsiffer H. J. Lopes, A. C. Remedios, E. Strassman, A. F. Diniz, W. Allanson, John A. Gatton, James McArthur and W. S. Dyer were among the passengers leaving for the week-end trip to Pootoo by the *Hsin Ningshao* on Friday, July 11.

Miss Mary Caldwell, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. C. N. Caldwell, No. 6 Darroch Road, Shanghai, departed for America on Saturday, July 12, where she will enter the Agnes-Scott Women's College in Kentucky. Miss Caldwell was a member of the 1919 graduating class of the Shanghai American School.

A tennis-tea dansant will be given for members and their friends at the Columbia Country Club, No. 50 Route Doumer, Shanghai, on Sunday, July 20, from 5 to 8 p.m. Music will be furnished by the Carlton Cafe orchestra. A tennis-tea dansant was held at the club on their regular visitor's day, Wednesday, July 16. Music was furnished by the Raynes' Orchestra.

Miss Miyo-ko Kobashi, proprietor and editor of the *Fuju Shuho*, a woman's weekly magazine in Tokio, is planning to depart for America on August 1, where she will go for the purposes of investigating the courses in journalism in the leading American Universities, according to the *Japan Advertiser*. Miss Kobashi goes at the instigation of the founders of the new Tokio Women's University. Upon the return of Miss Kobashi to Tokio she will be in charge of the course in journalism to be installed in the Women's University.

Correspondence

Are Missionaries and Jesus Christ the Cause of Chinese Boycott

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Please permit me to make a comment or two on what I read in your REVIEW of June 14 about "Missionaries and Jesus Christ, the Cause of Chinese Boycott." If this were the press opinion of the Japanese *Sato Shimpo* it was a grievous fault and more grievously would Japan pay for it. Such a conception is nothing but a mean and ignorant one. How can Japan think that the present anti-Japanese movement by Chinese students be backed up by Christian missionaries? Have not we (Chinese) patriotic hearts? Why should we be backed by others in this way? Does Japan forget how China has taught her in her relations of humanity, ancient science, patriotism, etc.? Yet she dares to despise us of having no patriotism. How ungrateful! How vile such an idea!

Now the insincerity of Japan in dealing with the Chinese has been known to all the world-wide. In some cases she holds China as her friend while in others she disowns her, such as in Marquis Okuma's

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

notion that "racial equality is not for uncivilized people like the Chinese." In short she is now still planning how to overset the cordial relationship of China towards Great Britain and America by saying that China's failure to secure justice at the peace conference is due to lack of harmony between America and Great-Britain in order to allure the Chinese people to join hands with Japan. Readers, beware of false Japan for she is in sheep's clothing but inwardly she is a ravening wolf.

Yours faithfully,

A CHINESE MISSIONARY STUDENT.

Amoy, July 1, 1919.

China's Literature "Too Literary" for 90% of Population

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

I do not propose to defend Dr. Hu Suh, but I think in quoting Shakespeare, Mr. Ku rather defeats his object than doing him any good. Certainly, more vulgate English is taught than Shakespeare throughout the world. I think Mr. Ku will object to any scientist writing physics or chemistry in noble Shakespearian style, and it is for the same reason, I think, that the literary revolution was started. Literary Chinese has its beauty, doubtless, but its use in every day life may be seriously questioned. China is supposed to be a literary country, but over 90 per cent of the population are illiterate, just because beautiful literary Chinese is so removed from life, so artificial and so hard to learn.

S. K. HU.

Shanghai, July 13, 1919.

China Should Have Representation on Municipal Council

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Permit me, please, both to thank you for and to congratulate you upon your work and articles written in behalf of the freedom of the press, anent this special meeting of the Ratepayers held on yesterday. The efforts put forth by you friends of the press were helpful to all—and, as was evident from the fact that there was no debate at the meeting, had enabled all to clearly weigh all the issues and make up their minds before going there. The Consuls' hands have been strengthened and we can all feel assured that they will not approve this Bye-law. We are all very much your debtors. Touching another but nearly related matter, you doubtless noticed the suggestion advanced by the Chinese at the peace conference—among other things—that they be granted representation upon governing bodies in cases where there were exterritorial forms of government in China. Would you now deem the time ripe for making some move in response to this sentiment thus manifested by the Chinese? And what would you think of us as Americans proposing to our British friends that they elect two Chinese—one in place of one of our Americans, and one in the place of one of the British Councilmen. This would still leave the control in the hands of the five British who would remain. It would of course be the desirable thing if a system of Chinese electors similar in all respects to that applying to other nationalities could be adopted. But it is not apparent just how this would work practically. In justice, in some manner, the Chinese should be represented on the Council. Would our American organizations be disposed to take the initiative in some such move as this?

CHAS. W. RANKIN.

Shanghai, July 11, 1919.

Possibilities of China's Cotton Industry

BY Y. L. CHANG

(*Continued from last week's issue*)

ALTHOUGH China imports a great deal of yarn every year, about half of the amount consumed has been turned out from the local mills; notably in 1914 deliveries of yarn produced by Chinese mills for the first time exceeded those of foreign spinnings. The amount of cotton cloth produced by the mills however is too far behind the mark when compared with imports from foreign countries, as has already been shown. This fact alone constitutes the chief reason why the field of textile industry in China is so full of future possibilities and capable of almost unlimited development.

The principal kinds of cloth turned out by local mills have been confined chiefly to grey sheetings and drills. Experience seemed to show that it has been more profitable to turn out only these two kinds of goods. Recently, however, one of the foreign mills has begun to weave cotton flannel but only to a limited extent. Several of the Chinese mills have also recently begun to manufacture jeans and a considerable number of pieces have been exported to other Chinese ports from Shanghai from time to time. The mill at Wuchang has recently undertaken to manufacture duck of medium and heavy weight. The

tendency therefore is towards a wider range of fabrics to be produced by mills. Certain quantities of towels and other goods are also beginning to be woven.

The total consumption of cotton in China is estimated at 266,666,666 pounds per year should all the mills run in full time. The total amount of cotton actually consumed by mills and hand-looms cannot be much lower than has been estimated. The amount of cotton imported from different countries for Chinese consumption dwindled into insignificance when compared with the actual amount consumed; for instance, in 1913 the total amount of cotton imported was only 18,618,533 pounds, shared mostly by India and partly by the United States, Japan and Hongkong. China therefore must produce every year immense quantities of cotton in order to meet the demands of the local as well as the foreign markets. The mills at Shanghai are consuming a large part of cotton grown in Kiangsu province in which they are located and therefore enjoy exemption from export and import duties which means a great deal to their profit.

The textile industry of China is only a recent undertaking as the oldest mill in Shanghai has scarcely passed its thirtieth year of existence. More than 70 per cent of the Chinese mills are located here because Shanghai is the chief commercial center of the country and also the principal distributing centre of the cotton goods. Further reasons for the centralization of the cotton industry at Shanghai are as follows: The easiness with which the products from the mills are marketed; proximity to the supply of raw cotton; cheap labor and power free from all legal restrictions as to hours of work or age of the employee; better facilities for building; and more favorable freight rates on machinery and supplies imported from abroad and on the yarn and cloth exported to other parts of China. The Chinese mills at Shanghai certainly enjoy many advantages as have just been enumerated but there are also certain drawbacks, which are as follows: lack of skilled workmen to oversee the various departments; a low tariff ranging from 2 to 5 per cent which affords almost no protection from foreign competition; extravagant and wasteful methods of management; lack of cooperation among manufacturers; and ignorance of technical details of cotton manufacturing. Reforms have been introduced in some of the mills of late but certainly a great deal is yet to be done to effect greater prosperity for the mills. The question of tariff however will have to wait for a more auspicious day for satisfactory solution.

The cotton spinning industry has undoubtedly had a rapid development. In 1892 only 198,993 pounds of yarn manufactured by local mills were shipped from Shanghai to other ports of China and foreign countries and in 1899, in seven years' time, the shipments of yarn increased to 28,250,666 pounds.

Of the Chinese mills located at Shanghai, the San-Sing and Heng-Foong mills are the two oldest ones. As to size, the San-Sing mill is considerably larger. Of the new mills that have been established recently, the Teh-Dah and Hon Sung mills are good examples.

The San-Sing mill is about 30 years old, with an authorized capital of Tls. 2,100,000. It was at first in charge of an American but was later taken over by Chinese and has since been under Chinese management until the outbreak of the Chinese revolution when the company was turned over to British management with a certain number of English shareholders added to the company. The company was then registered at Hongkong. Sheng Kung-pao's family are the largest shareholders. The general manager is an Englishman while business and mill managers are Chinese. The board of directors is composed of two Chinese and three Englishmen. Two Japanese technical experts are employed here to look after the work.

The mill occupies an area of 300 *mow*, a larger part of the land is occupied with two-storey buildings in which are fully equipped American machinery and looms busy in turning yarns and cotton cloth continuously day and night. 65,520 spindles and 506 looms are in operation here. Several thousand men, women and children are employed, with wages ranging from 18 to 30 or 35 cents per day. The mill is operated by steam power. The weaving department is busy in the day time only, whereas the spinning side is busy day and night. The mill only produces sheetings and drills, which are exported mostly to Yangtze Valley provinces, and some to the Straits Settlements and Russia.

The Heng Foong mill was established in 1890 as a purely Chinese concern. C. C. Nieh, a very progressive Chinese, is now owner of the mill, and took over the mill from a certain party twelve years ago at a cost of about half a milllion dollars and has been running it ever since. The mill has 18,000 spindles and 380 looms in operation, which are renewed every year, because the machinery, which is of English make, is already very old. They are operated partly by steam and partly by electric power. There are also some ginning machines in the mill which are used when it is found more profitable to gin its own cotton. The mill has 1,250 employees of which more than 70 per

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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Chungking, West China.

cent are women and children. The wages for the employees vary from 10 cents to 30 cents per day. Like at San Sing mill, the spinning department is running day and night, the working hours are from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening and from 6 o'clock in the evening to 6 o'clock in the morning. The weaving department is also closed for the night—the working hours in the weaving side are from 5:30 in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening. An American cotton expert once served in the capacity of an adviser and now an Englishman has taken his place. One American and two Japanese trained textile men are also engaged here to look after the various departments. Besides, a number of helping hands are graduates of Tung-chow textile school. The mill is running a school of its own, training men for its own employment. Like other Chinese mills, this mill is producing sheetings and drills only although some gauze has also been manufactured recently. The mill has turned out on the average 5,600,000 pounds of yarn and 150,000 pieces of cloth at 40 yards a piece per year. The profit is said to be a little more than 25 per cent. Of the yarns produced, one-third is consumed by the mill itself and the rest is disposed of in the market.

The Hou Sung cotton mill is a new industrial undertaking which has been recently started under the direction of H. Y. Moh who had gained some practical experience in a certain cotton mill at Texas. The said mill has been founded upon the success of another mill called the Teh Dah cotton mill which was also started by Mr. Moh in June of 1915, with a capital of Tls. 400,000. The Teh Dah mill has 20,000 spindles and is situated at the corner of Ward Road, Yangtzepoo. The newly established Hou Sung Cotton Mill Ltd. is on the corner of Lay Road, Yangtzepoo, occupying 56 *mow* of land. The mill is a concrete building with a capacity for 50,000 spindles although only 18,000 spindles are in actual operation for the present. Like the San Sing cotton mill, this mill is equipped entirely with American machinery at a cost of G. $380,000. The spinning machinery was manufactured by the Saco. Lowell shops and the looms by Crompton & Knowles, both of Massachusetts. 1,200 persons are employed in the mill of whom more than 70 per cent are women and children. The capital of the mill, Tls. 1,200,000, is subscribed by four prominent dye-merchants of Shanghai. Three-fourths of the capital has already been paid up. The mill operates day and night and the yarns and cotton cloth produced will be mainly for local consumption and some will also be shipped to the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

Outside of Shanghai there are also cotton mills some of which are already in operation and the others are still in the process of construction. Those in operation are found at South Tungchow, Wuchang, Ningpo, Soochow, Hangchow and Wusih.

The one at South Tungchow, called Tah Sung cotton mill, of which Chang Chien is owner, is said to be one of the most successful mills in China. The mill is about 100 miles away from Shanghai and has 40,250 spindles. The machinery used is made in England and only the most modern methods are used. The mill has been successful because of its proximity to the ample supply of raw material, and the low wages which the employees receive. There is connected with the mill a textile school for training men to work in the mill.

Another mill under the same ownership and control with 26,000 spindles is operated at Tsung Ming, an island near the mouth of the Yangtze River. Still another mill is under construction which will have 20,000 spindles and 400 looms. All of these mills are under the direction and control of Chang Chien.

The Hupeh Government Weaving Mill is one of the largest mills in China, having 90,000 spindles and 800 looms. It was established about 25 years ago by the Governor of Hupeh province at Wuchang. While it was under government ownership, the business was unprofitable but two or three years ago it was leased to a certain Chinese firm and the business began to prosper. After paying the annual rental to the government and certain amounts for repairs, the mill is said to have still made a profit of more than 15 per cent. There are employed here 2,500 workmen and the monthly output of the mill includes 738,000 pounds of yarn and 800,000 yards of grey sheetings.

There are two mills at Ningpo. One of these, called Tung Chin Yuan, is 30 years old and has 17,000 spindles and 216 looms. The other mill called Ho Feng has 23,000 spindles and has been running successfully for 9 years. In these two mills 2,600 people are employed.

Soochow, Hangchow and Wusih, each of these places also have a mill in operation. The Soochow mill has 22,520 spindles; the one at Hangchow has 20,060 spindles and the one at Wusih has two spinning plants, one with 30,000 spindles and the other 14,000 spindles.

7. The total amount of cotton exported in 1916 from China was valued at $17,627,080 and in 1917 at $20,696,104. Japan is always the chief purchaser of Chinese cotton followed by Germany and the United States. In 1913 Japan took 70,304,267 pounds; Germany 9,791,333 pounds; and the United States 8,184,133 pounds.

Although China imported large quantities of yarn every year from Japan and other countries, she has also some surplus yarn for export. In 1914 the total value of yarn exported from Shanghai to other ports of China and foreign countries, was 19,866,029 haikwan taels. However, the record shows that practically all the yarn and cloth manufactured in the Shanghai mills is sold locally or shipped to other parts of China and only very little is exported abroad. The ports along the Yangtze River together with Tientsin and Kiaochow are the principal markets for yarn. North China, Ningpo and Hankow consume the largest quantities of sheetings, drills and jeans produced by native mills. The total value of grey sheetings and shirtings exported in 1914 was Tls. 1,916,396 and the total value of drills and jeans exported in the same year was Tls. 1,348,519.

Shanghai, July 1, 1919.

Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Organize

The Chinese Mill Owners' Association, Hongkong Road, has been formally inaugurated and maintained by a fund raised by the owners in accordance with their yearly consumption of cotton. Contributions for the fund have also been enthusiastic. In view of the inferior quality of China cotton which will always hamper China's opportunity in competing with the world in cotton yarn, the association has appointed a committee, headed by H. Y. Moh, manager of the Hou Sen and Teh Dah Cotton Mill, for the improvement of cotton production in China. Already experimental stations have been established in Tangshan, Tangfang, Yuankiang, Wusih, Changchow and Shanghai. It is planned that more than 20 similar farms will be established next year. The organisation is now also inviting the cooperation of all cotton experts in foreign countries to promote the movement.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The ninth annual meeting of the Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates Ltd. was held in Shanghai July 10, M. G. Maitland presiding. The year's working showed a considerable falling off in output with the result that the profit for the year was only Tls, 1,948.08.

The manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram last week from the head office (London) stating that an interim divided of £2. 5s. per share, subject to deduction of income tax, has been declared for the half year ending July 30, 1919. The dividend will be payable on August 11.

The raw silk sale at Suchou, China, was started on June 16, it is reported, with only 15 stores open for sale of silk. The cocoons are inferior in quality in comparison with cocoons heretofore and it is understood the political conditions existing have affected the weaving industry and weavers have been forced to buy cautiously. The arrival of silk has been restricted by the weavers.

A booklet issued by the Chinese Government Railways on China-Japan Through Passengers Traffic has just been issued. The booklet contains extracts from rules and regulations for information of passengers re baggage, customs examination of identification and loss, fares and baggage rates, re funds of fares, reservation of berths, etc. The booklet is printed in an English and Chinese section.

According to a report issued by the State Board of Agriculture in Kansas, U. S. A., the wheat crop in Kansas amounted to 218,590,000 bushels, on an average of 20.1 bushels to the acre. The government guarantee rate of G.$2.20 per bushel brings the value of the wheat crop to G.$480,898,000. This yield will be approximately 83,000,000 bushels in excess of 1917 and 1918 crops combined and more than 39,000,000 bushels more than the largest crop on record, that of 1914.

At the annual meeting of the Padang Rubber Co. Ltd. held in Shanghai July 9, a dividend of Tls. 0.70 was declared on shares having a par value of Tls. 30. C. R. Burkill, who occupied the chair, stated that the adverse conditions referred to in his (the chairman's) speech last year were even more accentuated during the year under review, and the profits were again greatly reduced. The directors had once more adopted the conservative policy of debiting to profit and loss account the exchange loss on the company's securities at the end of the year, this writing down costing Tls. 6,500, so that the actual profit on working was nearly Tls. 40,000, which, considering recent conditions, was to be regarded as extremely satisfactory. After payment of the proposed dividend there would remain ample funds and a glance at the balance sheet would show that the financial position was very sound.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Maj. J. Graham, London; J. C. Banard, Liverpool; K. E Bollard, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. R. Jackson, Liverpool; H Patter; K. F. Baldwin; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Moore; J. F. Sutterwhite; R. C. Jackson; Com. R. H. Hilliard; H. R. Everall; R. A. Whitamore; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Donoran; J. J. Blackstone; R. Still; W. W. Campbell, Yokohama; M. H. Hunt, Kobe; J. W. Deston, Pukow; J. E. Covington, Soochow; R. J. Corbett, Changsha; R. B. Emmert; Mr. and Mrs. L. Hondlette, Hongkong; J. O. Sheppard; R. C. Morton; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Harrison; H. G. Sibly, London; Mr. and Mrs. F. Niblett, Sydney; E. R. Meeks, New York; T. P. Roseman, Detroit; E. Z. Howard, St. Louis; Wm. Douglas, New Haven; J. V. L. Honfen; C. E. Seyler; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McKay, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. John Bratton; J. P. Babcock, Soochow; H. F. Palmer, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Young, San Francisco; H. S. Seitz; J. Coopman; W. R. Fainweather, Hankow; R. M. Hamlett; Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Kiu-

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The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. B. Craddock; Lemaire; Capt. G. S. Holmwood; Mr. and Mrs. M. Rich; Wm. Johnson; W. Duce; Mrs. W. Duce; Mr. and Mrs. J. Park and children; J. Tait; Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Waters and baby; Lt. J. F. Newton; Mr. and Mrs. Scattiff; N. Macdonald; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wallisen; Brown; Mrs. Brown; Cornish; Hulilius; Maloney; M. Mendler; Barovitch; W. H. Gutelious; N. Macdonald; J. Beehetoill.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: L. Goodman, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Woosung; S. Bernstein, Tientsin; A. A. Chaillet, Vladivostock; Miss Schwartz, Tsingtao; Mrs. A. Hansen; Capt. E. Olsen; S. Halvorsen; F. Volsater; S. York; H. J. Vollenweider, Hongkong; Dr. Hibert, Hongkong; M. Libinsohn; Mr. and Mrs. G. Rosselet, Harbin; E. C. Kopp, Dairen; R. C. Hilestead; H. B. Wilson, London; H. M. Rogers; Capt. P. T. Anderson; Mrs. Hagen, Tientsin; A. Tucker, Yokohama; Mrs. E. Derankof, Yokhama; G. W. Rucker, Local; Max. Garhler, Kuling; N. P. Rozemond, Kuling.

New Books and Publications

Eternal Damnation

Letters to a Missionary, by R. F. Johnston. London: Watts & Co., 1919. 154 pp.

MR. JOHNSTON writes against the doctrine of the eternal damnation of all heathen and "unconverted persons" as taught by certain missionaries in China. He writes well and interestingly. One finds the same thorough acquaintance with modern theological literature that appears in his book on "Buddhist China." Few clergymen can boast of being as well read.

In his attempt to show the unreason and lack of imagination back of the extreme doctrine of eternal punishment, most people and missionaries will sympathize with Mr. Johnston. But when he goes on to level his guns against the whole line of Christian doctrine, as he does in Letter VI, one feels that in his pursuit of logic and antithesis Mr. Johnston has somehow thrown overboard the light of his own imagination.

As a certain American professor is quoted as saying: "We teachers prove that A necessitates B, B in turn compels us to admit C, and C is just about to shut us up to D when something inside us turns over and says 'Oh, pshaw!'"

Mr. Johnston proves that the inconsistencies past and present of Christian teaching put it out of court, and begs that the work of converting the hundreds of million heathen should be postponed until Christians have made up their minds what the doctrines of Christianity really are (p. 135). Almost anything or anybody can be reduced to folly by a skilful marshalling of inconsistencies. But it is something deeper than inconsistencies that keeps the missionary force in China doing those works of healing, education and general philanthropy for which Mr. Johnston has the "highest admiration." Granted all manner of crudities of apprehension and expression, on the part of its adherents, Christianity is still a Way, a Truth, and a Life. It is something more than the pale mysticism which Mr. Johnston proposes as the basis of religion—good and true as mysticism is—which sustains the missionary in his work for Chinese humanity.

The Letters to a Missionary are worth reading. Mr. Johnston puts his case well. But he will convince few who are not already convinced. Convictions as to the value and permanency of Christian truth run on deeper lines than the author has followed.

JOHN W. NICHOLS.

St. John's University, July 2, 1919.

The 1919 Directory of Missions

Directory of Protestant Missions in China, 1919, edited for the China Continuation Committee by Charles L. Boynton, Statistical Secretary. Shanghai and Peking: Kwang Hsueh Publishing House; 1919. $1.30.

Little can be said about a directory except that if it is a good one, it is indispensable. Here is a good one and none who has dealings with missionaries in China can get on without it.

The compiling of a directory is usually a thankless task; but Mr. Boynton may rest assured that he receives the silent or murmured blessings of many a missionary, business man and official for the good work he is doing.

The following statistical information deserves publicity. Statistics are scarce in China, which is the same thing as saying that guesses are many. No one need guess about these figures.

The Number of Protestant Missionaries in China

Single men	408
Married men	2,061
Total men	2,469
Single women	2,031
Wives	2,061
Total women	4,092
Grand total	6,561

This is "a net increase of 178 over the issue of 1918 and of 397 over 1916." The number of missionaries absent from China on war service during 1918 was 139.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, William A. Chapman.

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DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

July 10, 1919; Application of Paul Myron Linebarger for admission to practice.

" 10, " Cause No. 800; Green v. Stone deposition.

" 10, " Cause No. 771; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles A. Swanstrom, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 10, " Cause No. 772; In re Last Will and Testament of Thaddeus M. Wilkinson, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 10, " Cause No. 773; In re Last Will and Testament of Jennie L. Cody, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 10, " Cause No. 780; In re Estate of Orin S. Cunningham, deceased; affidavit of publication,

" 11, " Cause No. 790; Davis v. Tsu Eu Sung; answer.

" 12, " Cause No. 801: United States v. Crypin; affidavit; writ.

" 12, " Cause No. 670; In re Estate of Charles J. Whitney, deceased; final account; petition.

" 14, " Cause No. 801; United States v. Crypin; information.

" 15, " Cause No. 802; In re Last Will and Testament of Lus D. Cooper, deceased; petition; will.

July 15, 1919; Cause No. 790; In re Estate of Harold F. Pelton, deceased; deposition; letters of administration.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 609; In. re Last will and Testament of George A. Derby, deceased; letters of administration *cum testamento annexo.*

Hearings:

July 10, 1919; On application of Paul Myron Linebarger for admission to practice.

„ 16, „ Cause No. 790; Davis v. Tsu Eu Sung.

Judgments and Orders:

July 10, 1919; Cause No. 708; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen McGrath Jansen, deceased; directing distribution.

„ 11, „ Cause No. 799; Curry v. Curry; decree.

„ 15 „ Cause No. 790; In re Estate of Harold F. Pelton, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. WILLIAM DOMMER

(*Filed July 2, 1919.*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Courts.** *Jurisdiction.* This Court has jurisdiction over offences committed on American ships on the high seas.

2. **Assault.** *Justification.* By the weight of authority, the use of insulting or opprobrious words will not justify an assault.

3.—:—: *Mitigation.* But such language must be taken into account in fixing the penalty especially when used by a member of a ship's crew to an officer thereof.

Chauncey P. Holcomb, Esquire, United States District Attorney, for the prosecution.

Earl B. Rose, Esquire, for the defence.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The information in this cause charges that the accused:

> "at the time being chief engineer of the American merchant steamship 'Homestead,' on the twenty-fourth day of July A. D. 1919, while the said steamship 'Homestead' was on the high seas, and within the Admiralty jurisdiction of this Court, did then and there wilfully, unlawfully and intentionally assault and beat one, Isadore Darevski, by striking him the said Isadore Darevski on the head and body with his fists and by kicking him in the abdomen, the said Isadore Darevski at the time being a member of the crew of the said steamship "Homestead"; and thereby the said accused "was and is guilty of the crime of Assault."

This Court has jurisdiction over offences commited on an American ship "on the high seas" [1] and the principal question is the extent of the provocation. For it is admitted that there was an assault but the testimony, even of the prosecution goes to show that the complaining witness applied some very opprobrious and even indecent epithets to the accused immediately before the assault took place and even threatened to kill the latter. It is true that the complaining witness testifies that he does not remember having used this language but other witnesses called in his behalf as well as those of the defence are explicit and positive to the effect that he did. There had been trouble previously between the two and the feeling was evidently strong.

But while there is some support [2] for counsel's contention that the use of such language constitutes justification for assault the weight of authority is that it merely mitigates the punishment. [3]

The statute [4] under which this prosecution is brought provides no minimum penalty but does provide in such cases a maximum fine of $500.00 or imprisonment for six months or both. We are disposed to agree with the District Attorney that the defendant's remedy in this case was an appeal to the master of the vessel thru whom any punishment should have been imposed. But on the other hand the discipline of the ship cannot be ignored and the use of such offensive language by a member of the crew to an officer of the ship in the hearing of passengers and other officers afforded strong provocation even tho, as we have seen, it did not excuse the assault.

We are of the opinion upon a review of the evidence that the ends of justice will be met by the imposition of a nominal fine. The accused is accordingly sentenced to pay a fine of Ten Dollars United States currency and the costs of this prosecution.

1. In re Ross, 140 U. S. 453, 35 Law. ed. 581; U. S. v. Kilgore, U. S. Court for China, Oct. 3, 1914.

2. Rogers v. State, 117 Ala. 192, 23 So. 82, where it was held that an instruction should have been given that "such language may be taken in mitigation or justification of the offence."

3. *Arkansas*: State v. Herrington, 21 Ark. 195.
Michigan: People v. Ross, 66 Mich. 94, 33 N. W. 30.
Philippines: U. S. v. Malabanan, 9 Phil. 262.
Texas: Timon v. State, 34 Tex. Cr. App. 363, 30 S. W. 808.
Cf. Corpus Juris v, 756.

4. Federal Penal Code, Sec. 276.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of LUS D. COOPER, Deceased. | Cause No. 802 | Estate No. 298

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 18, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) ANNIE COOPER,
Executrix,
No. 4, Ezra Road,
Shanghai, China.

July 18 1919.